PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8;
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE **Bombay Gazette.** TWELVE PAGES.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,710.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Time of Sailing. 3-30 P. M.	Steamer,	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7854		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6622
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9691
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence by the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. Trafford Hall	...	...	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	...	June 9
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 16
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
A. City of Delhi	June 23	July 20	For Calcutta	...
B. Merton Hall	...	...	...	Augt. 2
E. C. City of Benares	June 10	July 29	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 23	...	...	Nov. 3
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
E. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
E. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
E. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
E. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 19
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. SATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, when a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually supersealing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the most distressing complaints of this kind it will be found astonishing efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 purifies the impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, ulcers and swellings of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of future health and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly evacuates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 has sometimes, deep seated cases, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, exc ss, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 3rd May	11 a.m. P.D & Co*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 6th May	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 7th May	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer,

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. COALPARA," 2,140 tons, 3rd May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,200 tons, sailing on or about 1st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.
30th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,838	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	31st May 1909.
NERA	5,838	Martin	13th June 1909.

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
SO HERMIA	4,283	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
SP RICA	4,760	F. Badenich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.
Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6363	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6363	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	236 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

Messrs. B. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, KEYMER LONDON. TELEGRAMS LONDON.

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.
This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.
Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as

CAMP CLOCK

FOR INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

	Rs.
inch dial Striking hours and half hours	65 0 0
" " " " "	85 0 0
" Timepiece (non-striker)	55 0 0
" " " "	60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3,

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER.
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, pains in the back, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 3/-pence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MUSSEH AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS AMATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hourjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN SINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and Interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 14,00,000
Reserve Fund..... " 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £2,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Branch).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Madras.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Rangoon	Samarang.	Kobe.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	New York.
Penang.	Manilla.	
Tampin (Perak).	Ceon (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
J. GREIG
AGENT
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 503, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Llanyang	Fukiu
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mangkow (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hamolsin	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings.
GEORGE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,004
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong.	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18½ per cent. on the paid up capital for the year ending 31st December, 1908, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on and after MONDAY 3rd May, 1909, between 10-30 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. to those SHAREHOLDERS whose names stand on the Company's Register on this date on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings,
Bombay, 29th April, 1909.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

OLD TELEGRAPH WIRE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of OLD TELEGRAPH WIRE will shortly be available for SALE, weighing 1,200 lbs. per mile, along the Telegraph line between Karnool and Janumpet, at Rs. 5 per 100 lbs., taken delivery of on the spot. Intending purchasers should communicate with the Undersigned, who will consider any reason able offers.

W. SHARPE,
Superintendent, Telegraph Stores.
Dated Alipore, the 26th April, 1909.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.

OLD TELEGRAPH WIRE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of OLD TELEGRAPH WIRE, weighing 1,200 lbs. per mile, is FOR SALE, at certain Stations, along the E. B. S. Railway, East Indian Railway, N.-W. Railway, at Rs. 5 per 100 lbs, exclusive of freight and handling charges. Intending purchasers should communicate with the Undersigned, who will consider any reasonable offers.

W. SHARPE,
Superintendent, Telegraph Stores.
Dated Alipore, the 27th April, 1909.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 4th and 5th May, 1909, of UNCLAIMED GOODS, consisting of casks Beer, Ale, Vermouth, Provisions, Woodenware, Stationery, Glassware, Tin Plates, Nails, Bar Soap, Rubber Sheets, Advertising matter, Wearing Apparel, Chinaware, Haberdashery, Cotton Piece-goods, Tea, Leather Belting, Saccharin, Matches, Sulphuric Acid, and Window Glass, Bales, Cotton, Casks, Coppered Steel Springs, Cement and Fire-clay, Crates, dangerous paint, Drums, Mineral Naptha, Kegs, Seds, Paint and Red Lead, 100 Coils Wire, Bobbins Copra, Bags, Grain and Cocoanuts, Bundles Coir Yarn and Cotton Rope, Bundles and Bars Iron, Flanks and Scantlings, Deck Chairs, and various other articles, also waste and tora paper, old iron, blocks, rope, canvas, etc.

The sale will commence at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.), on both days. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within a week from the date of sale failing which, the deposit will be forfeited,

A. WESTROPP,
Collector of Customs.
Town Custom House, 27th April, 1909.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MAJOR ARTHUR FRANCIS BRUCE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Major ARTHUR FRANCIS BRUCE, deceased, who died at Gilgit, Cashmere, on or about the 25th day of May, 1908, and Letters of Administration (with copy of the will annexed) of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 21st day of April, 1909, to GEORGE FRANK DALRYMPLE TENNANT, of Bombay Solicitor, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, his Attorneys, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regards only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated 23rd day of April, 1909.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Administrator's Attorneys,
24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Block Tin" are invited for 300 cwts. of BLOCK TIN, and will be received in the Chief Storekeeper's Office, North Western Railway, Lahore, up to 12 noon on Friday the 14th May, 1909, (at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

Tenderers to state at what station they will deliver the block tin for conveyance to destination. The North Western Railway will pay freight charges but delivery of the tin will not be considered as complete till the tin is passed and accepted at destination.

Not less than 8 lbs. of tin should be sent as sample by post to the address of Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Nanlakha, by the date mentioned. No particular form of tender is necessary but tenderers—must state the brand of tin that they offer to supply, the rate, place of delivery and date by which supply will be completed.

The Manager reserved the right to call upon the successful tenderers to sign an Agreement and deposit Security, which may amount to 10 per cent. of the total amount of Agreement, but does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore, Dated 22nd April, 1909.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-ONE LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE
GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE
PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE
BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied—Cheapside, No. 4.

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL, CALCUTTA.

IT is hereby notified that Tenders are invited by the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial for the CONSTRUCTION of the SUPERSTRUCTURE of the VCTORIA MEMORIAL.

Contractors desirous of tendering, should apply for the particulars and conditions of tender at once. They are also requested to send in with their application testimonials of previous large works or a list of any important architectural works or buildings carried out by them.

Apply by letter only to—

THE SECRETARY to the TRUSTEES of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL,
St. Paul's Cathedral Avenue—Maidan,
Bhawanipur P. O.
CALCUTTA.

THE ONLY
Gold Medal

AWARDED FOR

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees,

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY,

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.,
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.
APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE [illegible]E,
EEN STREET, FORT.

1909.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it.
Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AND MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
Amongst which will be
"LA TOSCA,"
SARDOUS' BRILLIANT DRAMA
As Performed at the Comedie Francaise.
And many new films never seen in Bombay before.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.
PRICES AS USUAL.
OUR USUAL SUNDAY PRIZE SHOW
will be from 7 to 8 p.m.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL.
DAILY.
MIGHTY THROBING LIVING LONDON | *COMMENCING TO-NIGHT.*
7-30 TO 9 AND 9-30 TO 11 P.M.
3 SPECIAL SESSIONS ON SATURDAY: 7 TO 8-30, 8-45 TO 10-15 and 10-30 TO 12 P.M.
FIVE THOUSAND FEET OF THE LAST COMICS EACH SHOW.
Prices Rs. 2 and 1, Annas 8 and 4.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY SATURDAY.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
A SALE
OF
OVER SEASON GOODS
AND
REMNANTS
will take place at the DEPOT
ON
MONDAY, MAY 3RD, 1909
AND
TUESDAY, MAY 4TH, 1909
between the hours of 9-30 A.M. and 6-30 P.M.
On the first day of the sale the DEPOT will be OPEN to Members only
and
on the 2nd day to Members and Non-Members also.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.
Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.
STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.
PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.
CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., L.L. AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL. Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratian Geary. Rs. 3 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of Ingland and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate: Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Madows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all kinds of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and cleanest pen in the market. Prices on application to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Kalsaris to General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Grasses and Makomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Grass and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Grass, Weeds, and Chafe Guaranteed Stocks. By L. P. Parekh Rs 4 Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases; By W. M. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail, A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as, 12 as. and Rs. 1-12. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED from TO DAY, and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Re. 1, Apply Box No, 409, c/o, "Bombay Gazette" office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row Extension, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TO LET.—ALLBLESS HOUSE, opposite Hongkong Bank, Rooms for Offices and whole for Residence, Apply in Premises.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Gratian Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL SALESMAN for Aniline Dyes who has good knowledge in Bazar and Mill business. Apply, stating experience and present occupation, Box No. 1594, care of this Paper.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.
THIS IS A NEW INVENTION in THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Re. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

MONSOON PAULINS
made of
SUPERIOR WATER-PROOF CANVAS.
Samples and quotations on receipt of full particulars of requirements.
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

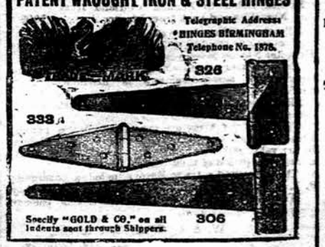
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TO BE HAD OF
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL and other leading Bars and Restaurants.
D. G. OOMKIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.
THE SOLE AGENT,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS
It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES



CHEMISTS.—Phillips and Co. beg to inform the public of Bombay that a medical Gentleman of great experience can be consulted daily at their Fort premises from 4 to 6 p.m.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

FOR SALE,
(Owner having another Car.)
ORLEANS CAR seated for Five, 4-Cylinder 12-15 H. P. Always driven by owner. Completely overhauled in good running condition. Stepney wheel—Speedometer &c., Rs. 2,000. Apply to.—
Lt.-Col. GOLLIN,
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TO LET.
FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front, Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120 Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
TO BE LET.—At Varsowa, via Andheri, an UPPER STOREYED FURNISHED BUNGALOW, with Six large Bed Rooms and Bath Rooms, 2 large Halls and one large Dining Room with vernadah all round, with Out Houses, Kitchen, Stabling, etc., with large garden and compound open to sea shore. For furthur Particulars apply to
Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
17, Bank Street, Fort.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.
DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.
All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.
ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid, Post No. 9.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY
TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.
This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.
For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI HUSANBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.
Icilma
Fluor Cream
is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.
[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 6
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	... „ 0-6

☞No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Salsette 2,391 tons Captain H. G. H. Lewellen arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

THE dredger Governador, 176 tons Captain R. A. Harrison arrived in harbour yesterday from Mormugoa.

THE steamer Brasiliana 2,438 tons Captain T. H. Tamblyn arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer King Robert 2,514 tons Captain R. Dower, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Seirstad 617 tons Captain S. Tananger sailed yesterday for Singapore &c. with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 940 tons Captain H. McDiarmid sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer J B Aug. Kessler 2,197 tons Captain F. V. Biesen will sail to-day for Singapore via Aroe Bay with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Singu 1,912 tons Captain W. B. Morrison will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Koerber, 3,157 tons Captain A. Foresti will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr...F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Duffe in ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 30.

Aynthia .....694 Curtis .....F F Campbell & Co
Abookar.....2345 Young .....S Tajbhoy
Ben Wrockie.....2534 Hunter.....T Morrison & Co
Buseros.....2595 Keasby.....W & A Graham & Co
Brasiliana . 2438 Towblyn.....
Dwarka.....759 Cathusk .....M M & Co
Elrickdale.....2460 Stepten .....The Bombay Co
Fife...2494 Harrison .....The Captain
Goalpara .....1359 Ritson.....Persian Gulf ...M M & Co
Hossinee...1800 Jourdan...Stream.....29-4B & P S N Co
Ipswich.....675 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Imaum .....2763 Wigdahl .....K N & Co
Joba.....134 Wilson .....E A Protectorate
Kt Templar .....4601 Billett .....K N & Co
Landsira ..2157 Abbott .....Calcutta...M M & Co
Royal Sceptre .....2434 Taylor .....The Bombay Co
Shah Jehan ....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Faifi .....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathness .....2818 Lamont.....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly ..2783 MacMohan .....W & A Graha & Co
Springburn ...3173 Crosthwaite W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria ...2398 Ward.....The Bombay Co
Sofala.....3436 Babb .....M M & Co
Salsette .....2391 Lewellin .....Aden 1-5P & O Co
Visigath .....2613 Rule .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Warora .....2565 Tipper.....M M & Co
Wellington3676 Evans ...Liverpool ...J Mackintosh & Co
Zinna .....2389 Clarke .....Andrew Yull & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Britannia...1970 Davidson Mauritius 3-5, H & S N Co
2 Costalia...401 Hamilton...Liverpool...15-5 W & A Graham & Co
3 Kt of the Thistle...4286 Baker Genoa 8-5 K N & Co
4 Clan Graham ...3288 Elliott ..Havre 8-5 F M & Co
5 Netherlee.....2746 Rankine ..Hamburg .....1-5 J Mackintosh & Co
6 Koerber...3157 Forestv...Trieste,1-5 ...A L S N Co
8 King Robert...2514 Dower Rangoon 5-5 K N & Co
9 Qualoa .....4042 Brooks...Calcutta ..4-5...M M & Co
10 & 11 Caledonia...3529 Daniel ...London 8-5P & O Co
12 Socotra3396 Andrews ...Kobe ...2-5P & O S N Co
14 Dwarka...759 Elson.....Busreh...6-5...M M & Co
15 Dido.....3127 Bunter . Hull 8-5 ...F Muir & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Pasha ...	3839	White...	Rangoon...	7-5	T Morrison & Co
B Trafford Hall .	3437	Hold...	L'pool.....	12-5	K N & Co
C & R Clan MacMillan...	2804	Cowie	5-5	N F F Muir & Co	
D & E Planet neptune	2831	Plice	Dunkirk	4-5	F Muir & Co
F Yola	2246	Pardon...	Brazil ..5-5...		T Morrison & Co
K Takasaki Maru ...	2943	Mocker	Kobe	4-5	N Y Kaisha
M Delhi ..	4784	Gordon ...	Shanghai ..	12-5P	& O S N Co
N Red Cross ...	1832	Greenburn	Dunkirk	4-5	Ralli Bros
O Glenelg	2669	Hart	Rotterdam	..5-5	W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels ...	2986	Gronan ...	Hamburg via Karachi 5-5		W & A Graham & Co
Q Rahmani...	1873	Geddie...	S S Ports	8-5...	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Sabarmati 524 Mahomed Mangalore 30-4 Bo 5 N Co Ld Offside
Clan Mackintosh.....3043 Luxmon .....Chittagong

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Salsette s.....	Lewellen.....	Aden, Apl. 25
	Governador s	Harrison	Mormugoa, Apl 27
	Brasiliana s.....	Tamblyn.....	Calcutta, Apl. 19
	King Robert s.....	Dower	Rangoon, Apl. 18

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi
	Seirstad s	Tananger ...	Singapore

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday:—

Steamer J. B. Aug. Kessler Biesen for Singapore, &c.
„ Koerber, Foresto for Trieste.
„ Singu, Morrison for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—

Steamer Takasaki Maru for Kobe, &c.
„ Castalia for Liverpool, &c.
„ Britannia for Karachi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. steamer Devanha with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Sunday.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 29th instant and is expected here on the 6th May.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Deo Balduino from Genoa left Aden on the 29th instant and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th proximo.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Armand Behic from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 30th instant at 6 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria from Japan left Hongkong on the 30th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	From
23	Orissa	Moulmein
24	Argnfels	Bremen
26	Thongwa	Straits
27	Telunga	London
27	Santhia	Rangoon
27	Palamcotta	Rangoon
28	Umkusi	Calcutta
25	City of Lucknow	Bair
27	Clan Mackinnon	Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—125 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 6,638 cwts myrabollams, A Vuzlal and Co.
Trafford Hall s—320 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—150 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 502 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy ; 11 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 10 hogsheads salted skins, 4 cases condiments, N K Jussawalla, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—230 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 107 cwts cottonseed, G Khetsi.
Othello s—1,030 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR STETHN.

Dido s—201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Red Cross s—1,850 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 460 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Planet Neptune s—620 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—930 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.
Trafford Hall s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glan Graham s—20 bales hemp; R Reeve and Co ; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 20 bales hemp, Ebji Oomersey ; 300 bales hemp, J Purshotum and Co ; 50 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 105 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 495 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Reichenfels s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Wellington s—18,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—1,200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 817 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Socotra s—106 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 67 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Takasaki Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 15 AVRIL.

I.—Le Retrait de la Candidature Hohenzollern, par M. Emile Ollivier, de l'Academie francaise.
II.—Pierre et Theese, deuxieme partie, par M. Marcel Prevost (1).
III.—Le Dernier des Attiques.—Menandre, par M. Maurice Croiset, de l'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.
IV.—La Langue Francaise et les Revolutions de L'orient, par H. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, de l'Academie des Sciences morales.
V.—Une Heroine Cornelienne.—Jacqueline Pascal, par M. Victor Giraud.
VI.—Une Biographie Anglaise de Jeanne D'arc, par M. T. de Wyzewa.
VII.—Revue Dramatique : Connait-toi, A La Comedie-Francaise ; —Le Scandale, A La Renaissance, par M. Rene Donmic, de l'Academie francaise.
VIII.—Chronique de la Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.
IX.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th April 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	29	6	45 p. m.	8	32
Teheran ...	30	1	45 p. m.	0	59
Ques	30	14	0	0	51

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Moulmein Route to Siam via Rahang Right (30-4-09).

Bhamo Route to China Interrupted Beyond Indian Frontier between Yungcheong and Tali. (30-4-09).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 1st May.

61. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters at once.

62. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from the 8th May to the 15th October 1909, to No. 8418 Vol. B. C. Reade, G Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KARBHARI—April 30, at Dhobi Talav, Bai Khorshed, beloved wife of Mr. Merwanshaw Manekji Karbhari (High Court Pleader) and daughter of Mr. Pallonji Vicaji Bhilladwalla. Funeral took place yesterday evening.

TEMPLETON—April 30, at Donald House, Bombay, John Francis, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Templeton. Aged 8 months and 15 days. R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AITCHISON—April 25, at Disney's Gardens, Kilpauk Madras, the wife of D. Aitchison, Principal, Madras Veterinary College, of a daughter.

HATTON ROBINSON—April 23, "Keshnvurthy," Santaveri, the wife of J. Hatton Robinson, of a daughter (prematurely), who survived her birth by only 36 hours.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BLACKWOOD—April 6, at 46 Cadogan Square, S. W., Lady Frederick Blackwood, wife of Lord Frederick Blackwood, of a son.

BROOKS—April 6, at Guildford, the wife of the late Capt. Percy Wilmot Brooks, 1st batt. Suffolk Regt, of a son.

BOUVERIE—April 6, at 4 Upper George Street, W., the wife of the Hon. Kenelm Pleydell Bouverie, of a daughter.

BYRNE—On Easter Sunday, at Buredin, Orwell Park, Dublin, the wife of Capt. J. A. Byrne, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, of a daughter.

COOPER—April 9, at 27 Thornton Hill, Wimbledon, the wife of Fleet-Surg. Edward Cooper, his Majesty's ship "Bellerophon," of a daughter.

EDRIDGE—April 11, at 2 Clanricarde Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Col. F. Lockwood Edridge, of a daughter.

HANBURY-TRACY—April 11, at 18 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Major Hon. A. Hanbury-Tracy, C. M. G. of a daughter.

MAXWELL—April 11, at 170 Ashley Gardens, S. W., the wife of Major Alex. Gordon Maxwell, 6th (King, Edward's Own) Cav., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JONES-PARRY—UNWIN—April 10, at Shalford, Braintree, W. P. Jones-Parry, son of Rear-Admiral Jones-Parry, to Ethel Maude, daughter of the late Edward Wilberforce Unwin, M. A.

MOORE—GALE—April 13, at St. Martin-in-the-Fields Trafalgar Square, Robert Moore to Lucy, widow of Frederick H. Gale.

RIVETT—PRIOR—April 7, at Horsell Church, Woking, Walter James Rivett to Elizabeth Saville Prior, widow of the late J. S. Prior.

SYDNEY—HUGHES—April 10, Adrian Lewis Sydney to Edith Rose, daughter of the late William Hughes.

DEATHS.

BOND—April 6, at 37 Fepys Road, St. Catherine's Park, wife of J. W. Bond, M. D., and daughter of the late Col. Edward Ramsden Priestley, "The Black Watch."

CHALLENOR—April 5, at Fairlight Tower, Colchester, Eleanor Maude, wife of Col. G. R. Challenor.

CURRIE—April 13, at the Manor House, Sidmouth, Sir Donald Currie, G. C. M. G., LL. D., of Garth and Glenlyon, aged 83.

GILBERT—April 6, at Penhale, Truro, Anne Dorothea, daughter of 1st Baron Carew, and widow of John Davies Gilbert, aged 87.

RAINES—April 11, at 46 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, General Sir Julius Augustus Robert Raines, G. C. B. Colonel of the Buffs, late the 95th Regt.

SHEPHARD—April 11, at Shordlake, Osmington, near Weymouth, wife of Lieut.-Col. O. S. Shephard, D. S. O.

TEMPLE—At the White House, Ongar, Essex, Maunah Maria Temple, widow of the late Charles Temple, B. C. S. I., and youngest daughter of the late Michael Thomas Sadler, M. P., aged 75.

WHITE—On Easter Sunday, at Glenart, Blackrock, co. Dublin, William J. White, late Colonel 15th (the King's) Hussars, aged 62.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 9-27m., 9-35a. Low water, 3-11m., 2-57a.
Departure of H. E. the Governor for Simla, 12-50 p. m. (Private Departure.)
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Alexandra Native Girls' Institution, annual meeting, 5-55 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament : R. G. A. vs. Gloucester Regiment, Marine Lines. Bully-off at 5-30 p.m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 10-4m., 10-4a. Low water, 3-40m., 3-40a.

Maxim : "When a man is a loser, you can't console him by telling him how much you have won."—ATCHISON GLOBE.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 5th, Full Moon, 5h, 37-8m. p.m., ; May 13th, Last Quarter, 10h. 15-3m. a.m. ; May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m. ; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 16-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, May 3.—Meeting of the Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 10-37m., 10-32a. Low water, 4-8m., 4-17a.

Tuesday, May 4.—Bombay High Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 1m. High water, 11-8m., 11-0a. Low water, 4-36m., 4-52a.

Wednesday, May 5.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 11-39m., 11-25a. Low water, 5-4m., 5-27a.

Thursday, May 6.—Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races (Last.) Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 0-11m., 11-58a. Low water, 5-33m., 6-2a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s. "Fazilka" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. to-morrow, Sunday.

MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, who left Bombay on the 17th April by the mail steamer "Salsette," to proceed to Europe, but who before reaching Aden got ill and thereby abandoned his intention to proceed to Europe, returned to Bombay by the same steamer yesterday.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of Kadar Bapai, (12), a mill hand, employed in the Bomanji Petit Mill. Yesterday his body was found floating in the Gilder Tank near the edge by a passer-by who informed the Police Boys were in the habit of bathing in the tank. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from drowning.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF 1, 2, 3 SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S

INEXPENSIVE AND SMART

NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at 59, ESPLANADE ROAD.

and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 16, CHOWRINGHEE.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Figgot, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer, Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	The Victoria Cross.....Howig
Overture.....	The Maid of Orleans .... Auber
Selection	The Cingalee.....Monckton
Valse	Acclamations.....Waldteufel
Selection.....	The Gondoliers.....Sullivan
The Angels' Serenade	Braga

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Meade and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	The Liberty Bell.....Souza
Overture	Occasional.....Muller
Gavotte in the Olden Style	Saunders
Selection.....	The French Maid.....Slaughter
Valse	Fallette .....Fahrbach
Song	The Bandelero .....Stuart
Galop.....	The Cyclists .....Kepler

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	The Light Horse .....Blou
Overture	Giovanna D'Arco.....Verdi
Song (Clarionet Solo)	Good Night .....Kucken
Grand Selection	Don Pasquale .....Donizetti
Valse	Morgenblatter .....Strauss
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs .....Caryll
Highland Patrol.....	Wee Macgreggor .....Amers

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel B. E. Pigott V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C Dane, Bandmaster, at the Victoria Gardens, commencing at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) :—

March.....	Only to see her face again.Collier
Overture	Morning, Noon and Night.Suppe
Selection ...	The Cingalee .....Monckton
Serenata ...	Ange D'Amour .....Braga
Valse	Acclamations.....Waldteufel
Russian Mazarka...	La Neva..... .....Asche
Two-step.....	Pamona ..... Lee Johnson

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue of the body of Soma Poona, a labourer. The evidence showed that the deceased, with ten other labourers, was engaged on Thursday in removing pieces of timber from one place to another at Lakdi Bunder, Mazagon. They lifted up a big piece, took it to the place where it was to be deposited, raised a shout as usual and then threw it down ; while doing so they all moved aside except the deceased who was struck by the timber and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL RESULT OF DRINKING.—Savitribai (50) a Hindu woman, went to a liquor shop on the Suparibaug Road last evening and having purchased country liquor worth nine annas sat in a corner in the shop and drank it. Having finished the quantity she asked for more, but the shopkeeper refused to serve her any more, considering that the quantity she had already consumed was enough for her. In a few minutes, the shopkeeper seeing her falling suddenly on her back, went to her assistance and tried to pick her up. Finding that she could not sit up he informed the Police. The latter, on arrival, found her dead and had her body removed to the Morgue where a post mortem examination of her body showed that death was due to alcoholic poisoding.

KOLABA ZILLA SABHA.—The third Kolaba Zilla Sabha met on Saturday last at Mahad at 1-30 p. m. About 2,000 persons were present including 164 delegates from various Talukas. Mr. Tipnis, Chairman of the Reception Committee, having welcomed the delegates, Mr. Abasaheb Mehendale proposed, and Mr. Dharap seconded that Mr. Dadasaheb Karandikar of Satara be elected President, Mr. Karandikar being unanimously elected, delivered his address, in the course of which he dwelt on the necessity of organising such conferences. Regarding the word "Swaraj" he said it was not a new one ; the Marathi rendering of Lord Ripon's local self-Government contained the idea. He stated that "boycott" was mentioned in Bombay Law Report (1896) by way of illustration as legal. After Mr. Karandikar's address the Secretary of the Sabha read the report of the work done last year. The subjects committee was then formed, and the Conference adjourned for the day.

CRICKET TENTS ON THE ESPLANADE.—Mr. E. M. Press, Executive Engineer, at the Presidency, some days ago served the Secretaries of the Clubs that have pitched tents on the Esplanade to remove them at an early date. This notice caused a consternation among the Parsi Cricket Clubs that had pitched the tents, and they engaged the services of Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate, to prepare a memorial to Government against the notice. Meanwhile Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, the champion of native sports, waited on H. E. the Governor on Thursday, and explained to him the history of Parsi Cricket in Bombay, how the tents came to be pitched on the Esplanade, and how former Governors had encouraged the sportsmen in every legitimate way. His Excellency, at the close of the interview with Mr. Patel, assured him that every encouragement would be given by his Government to the Parsi Cricketers that had been given by former Governors. Mr. Patel assured His Excellency that the Secretaries of the Clubs undertook to keep the precincts of tents neat and tidy ; and His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with the assurance. The question whether Billiard Tables should be allowed to be kept in the tents has been reserved for further consideration.

THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

N. I. Association's Regret.

A special general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association was held last evening in the pavilion of the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, to express regret at the sad and ultimately death of Miss Clarke. Mrs. Beaman presided, and there were a large number of ladies present.

On the motion of Mrs. Lukmani, it was resolved to place on their minutes' book a sense of the deep and heart-felt sorrow of the members for the untimely death of Miss Clarke.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Khare and supported by Miss Sirin M. Cursetji, and carried unanimously.

It was also resolved to empower Mrs. Beaman to send a letter of condolence to H. E. the Governor. The letter was as follows :

"As authorised at a special meeting of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the Indian National Association, we desire to convey to you our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the sad bereavement you have suffered in the loss of your beloved and only child. Her affectionate interest in the women of India, her bright disposition, her quick intelligence, and her ever ready desire to devote her time and talents to the benefit of others, endeared her to us ; and the sense of our own loss enables us in some small degree to realise the great sorrow which you are called on to bear. We pray that our Common Father in Heaven may grant you strength and fortitude to continue your able administration of our Presidency, and we earnestly trust that in the consciousness of duty bravely faced you may find comfort and help to bear the heavy burden laid upon you."

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Beaman terminated the proceedings.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.

MR. ALEX MIDDLETON, who has been doing so well with the excellent bioscopic entertainment which he recently opened on the maidan, Bombay, has secured an elaborate set of films for the coming week. His programme is changed on Saturdays and so this series will be put on at the "Moving Pictures" for the first time this evening. They represent scenes from every phase of London life in its streets, its mansions, its slums and its parks, and are so thoroughly typical of the great Metropolis that they must prove equally attractive to everyone—to the old resident in London of years' standing or the man who has never even seen it. These films which run to some thousands of feet are shown in twelve sections and include 280 different scenes and snapshots. Amongst some of the, peoples places and things represented are the Jews quarter, Russian exiles, Rag Fair, Petticoat Lane, Barnett, the Kosher King, Flower Girls at the Oxford Circus, the Zoo, the Mint, the 'Busses, Rotten Row, the Serpentine, Pall Mall, and innumerable other subjects.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE efforts of the Management to procure the very best, most recent and most beautiful films seem unabating. In the programme which closed with yesterday's Exhibition, the beautifully graphic description of the "Invasion of England" was flashed on the screen and was intensely appreciated by large members, and in the new programme announced for this evening is a splendid film, which is a most life-like representation of the Stirring Drama, entitled "La Tosca," which has been translated into so many languages and which has commanded crowded houses for hundreds of nights. The film reproduces all the scenic effects with marvellous correctness and must be seen to be fully appreciated. Those who may have the misfortune to miss this week's programme will be deprived of much real pleasure, for, in addition to this grand film, four comic pictures—"Difficult flirtation," "Hurrah for freedom," "Back! Back!" and "Mr. Absentminded," will be shown, as also a Fairy tale, entitled Miss Faust and lovely scenes of Sweden. "On the Gota Canal." It is not difficult to predict that, with such an attractive programme, the Pavilion on the maidan will be crowded every evening at all the three sessions.

THE Government of the United Provinces have decided to carry on famine relief works in Bahraich by the district civil agency, instead of through the Public Works Department.

WHAT is said to be one of the most important archæological discoveries ever made in the South-West of America has been made in the Coachella Valley and the San Jacinto Mountains by Mr. B. E. Bond, who has just completed a trip to the section. Mr. Bond found ruins, he said, of an ancient city of unknown origin and never previously reported, hidden in the mountains, and containing in the neighbourhood 1,000 stone houses, which range in size from 16ft. by 12ft. each, containing but one room. Mr. Bond has taken steps to place his information before the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, so that it may be properly explored.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

The following programme has been arranged for the meeting in London, this year:—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th MAY.

Reception by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London at the Guildhall. (Levee, Uniform or Evening dress.)

THURSDAY, 27th MAY.

10 a.m. meeting of the Joint Organising Committee. 3 p.m. Inaugural meeting, opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in the Royal Albert Hall. (Morning dress.)

FRIDAY, 28th MAY.

10 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Sectional meetings. 2-30 p.m. General Lecture by Professors Haller and Paterno. Evening Banquet at the Crystal Palace. (Evening dress.)

SATURDAY 29th MAY.

10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Sectional meetings. Afternoon Garden Party at the Botanic Gardens by the Ladies Committee. Evening. Reception by the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry at the University of London. (Evening dress.)

MONDAY, 31st MAY.

10 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Sectional meetings, 2-30 p.m. General Lecture by Prof O. N. Witt, 4 to 6 p.m. Sectional meetings. Evening. Private Receptions. (Evening dress.)

TUESDAY, 1st JUNE.

10 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Sectional meetings, 2-30 p.m. General Lecture by Sir Boverton Redwood, 4 to 6 p.m. Sectional meetings. Evening. Reception at the Natural History Museum. (Evening dress.)

WEDNESDAY, 2nd JUNE.

10 a.m. Official closing meeting of the Congress. Afternoon, visit to Windsor Castle, by permission of the King.

A return of 50 per cent. on the railway fare will be granted to members attending the Congress who may pass through France on their way to London. Members desirous of obtaining these facilities should apply to Monsieur E. Sisz, 156, Boulevard de Magenta, Paris. The British Railways will also grant return fares at one and a quarter single fare. Members requiring hotel accommodation are advised to communicate with the Honorary General Secretary, Mr. W. Macnab, Royal College of Science, South Kensington, London S. W.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

A Snowball Letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Council of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be very much obliged if you can find space and thus assist them to stop a "Snowball Letter" which has been circulating all over the world for the past nine years or so, and which is doing harm to the national and beneficent work of these Homes.

The "Snowball" was started by Miss Robertson, of The Square, Kenilworth, in all kindness, but without consulting the Homes. Since Dr. Barnardo's death someone has altered the wording so that the "Letter" now indicates that the work is being carried on by the executors, and that the doors are likely to be closed if funds are not speedily forthcoming. These statements are erroneous and misleading, for the Homes are incorporated and are managed by a Council, and far from the doors being closed they are "as wide open as ever" all over the Kingdom. 65,050 children have been rescued, trained and placed out in life in 42 1-2 years. The "family" is now larger than ever, numbering 8,391 boys and girls—the largest family in the world. The admissions last year were 2,518 ; and many other helpless little ones, including those who are sick, crippled and incurable, are being received daily through the various ever-open-doors. Two-thirds come from the provinces and one-third from the metropolis.

Will your readers please help to put the "Snowball Letter" out of circulation by mentioning the matter to their friends ? We beg them not to continue the chain ; but if they are interested in this national and imperial work for destitute children, and wish to do honour to the memory of the founder, their gifts of three or more stamps, as asked for by the "Snowball Letter," or larger amounts, will be heartily welcomed at headquarters.

Cheques and P. O.'s should be made payable to "Dr. Barnardo's Homes."—Yours, etc.,

WILLIAM BAKER,
Honorary Director.

Headquarters of Dr. Barnardo's Homes,
18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

MOSQUITOS IN FRERE ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Frere Road has for long had a bad name for malaria, and from the fact that many flats in the locality are untenanted, it may be inferred that the stigma remains. The unhealthiness of the place has been ascribed to the construction of the new docks, the excavations connected with which are a veritable nursery for the breeding of the mosquito, and many suggestions have been made with a view to check the evil. As is well known, the larvæ of the mosquito are developed in water, and water treated with paraffin kills them. But the use of paraffin where a large volume of water is concerned is impracticable, and one must look elsewhere for a remedy.

It occurs to me—and, as a layman, I put forward the suggestion with some diffidence—that if the streets in this locality were treated with coal-tar and petroleum, as in other parts of the Fort, it would help to check the activity of the mosquito. The smell of this preparation is so strong that it lasts for days, and I don't think the mosquito quite likes it, as the quarters I formerly occupied, which were on an oiled road, were singularly free of this pest.

Would it be too much to ask our Civic Fathers to try the experiment? If it fails in its aim it will at least lay the dust and make the locality look cleaner and more attractive.—Yours, etc.

R.

A FRANCISCAN ORPHANAGE.

TO

THE GRINDELL-MATTHEWS TORPEDO.

A Remarkable Development in Naval Warfare.

The man in the street, in these days of naval supremacy discussions, would pin his faith to the torpedo. And the opinion of the man in the street is sometimes worthy of respect. His argument is that a torpedo will take a "Dreadnought" unawares and put her to the bottom in the twinkling of an eye. But, of course, the man in the street does not know everything. Perhaps a naval officer would vouchsafe the same opinion, but would qualify it with arguments based on practical experience.

The naval fights of the last two decades back up the torpedo as a subtle weapon of attack, but whatever they show in support of its use detract with evidence pointing to its uncertainty in action even under the most favourable circumstances. The percentage of hits with torpedoes is small, and with the existing systems is likely to remain so. Yet torpedoes and their launching tubes are very costly. Each tube cannot be installed for less than £3,000 and each time the torpedo is fired "bang goes" £600.

A MARVEL OF INVENTIVE GENIUS.

The modern torpedo is a marvel of inventive genius and a miracle of constructive skill. It is a remarkable tribute of engineering to the science and practice of naval warfare. Its mechanism would do credit to a Watt or a Kelvin, and yet—yes, the truth must be faced!—the torpedo is not reliable.

Under cover of darkness the torpedo boat creeps up within striking distance of its enemy, launches its "missive," and backs off. But the aim must be true, as once the deadly weapon is let loose its course cannot be deflected or controlled in any way. A hair's-breadth may separate the messenger of death from is prey, but its is a miss just the same, and the gallant crew have risked, and perhaps lost, life and limb for nothing. All the energy and skill embodied in that horrific mechanism, all the heroism attaching to the present method of launching it against an enemy, is placed at the mercy of chance! Think of it! The fate of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen may rest on the aim of one torpedo!

All attempts to steer torpedoes have hitherto failed. Ever since Hertzian waves made wireless telegraphy possible, torpedo direction has been the dream of inventors. Many have toiled, all have failed save one, and he an Englishman! Who better than a son of the Empress of the Seas could be entrusted with so noble a task, to carry it to its fullest completion?

The Grindell-Matthews wireless submarine and aerial torpedo control is the latest triumph to be placed upon the scroll of fame, which already bears the names of scores of famous Englishmen. Through the genius of its inventor, it ascribes yet another achievement to that electricity which has done so much for mankind in the arts of war and peace. Into its mechanism the work of many years' toil and disappointment has been placed, and it emerges from its trials to the complete satisfaction of its creator.

A SIMPLE APPARATUS.

The actual apparatus, like all products of genius is simplicity itself. It possesses all the elements of portability, flexibility, and control requisite to the purposes in view. Its essentials are, at the transmitting station, a source of electricity, such as an accumulator, a spark coil, control keys, a selective device, and a wave transformer and transmitter. This equipment, which is under the control of an operator, is placed on shore or on the deck of battleship, cruiser, destroyer, or submarine, as the case may be. The outfit weighs about 2001b., a mere bagatelle compared with the massive construction of the battleship which it may be instrumental in sending at a stroke to the bed of the ocean!

In the shell of the torpedo is placed the sensitive mechanism which receives the wireless power from the sending station and uses it for the purposes of the operator, who may be a mile or two distant. The propelling machinery of the torpedo is not disturbed by the introduction of the wireless equipment. This weighs some 40lb and comprises suitable devices by means of which the tiny craft is steered, and made to rise gradfull, or the deadly charge contained in it exploded. The mechanism is designed to operate in synchronism with that used at the sending station so that when the operator presses a certain key a definite and known response takes place in the torpedo.

The system adopted is absolutely innocent of "aerial," "antennæ," earth-plates, or any of the paraphernalia of ordinary wireless telegraphy. The transmitters and receivers are of small compass, and quite unobtrusive. They would give no warning to an enemy of the approach of the torpedo. Similarly, the system is entirely secret, and cannot be disturbed by any of the wireless telegraph equipments with which modern battleships are fitted. During the Russo-Japanese war the "Times" correspondents ship "Hamum" seriously interfered with the signals transmitted from Port Arthur to the Russian squadron and was forced to leave the scene of action. It is known that by sending out meaningless signals in the neighbourhood of a wireless station serious interfering waves can be set up. But none of these methods would suffice to deflect the wireless power used in the Grindell-Matthews system from its dread purpose of guiding the speedy sea-snake torpedo sure and true to its goal.

The operator sits at a row of small keys, and by the position of his selective device he can tell exactly how to steer the torpedo. By day, the wake of the torpedo would tell him of its course, and his control keys would give him absolute command of it. At night a tiny electric lamp, carefully screened from the enemy, would be used to show the position of the torpedo, and by this it would be guided with absolute certainty until the fatal blow was struck.

TORPEDO NETS SUPERSEDED.

Torpedo nets! Yes, even these are no longer of value with the swift and sure sea-snake torpedo! Let us mentally reproduce an engagement conducted, say, from the secretive protection of a sub-marine. The object of attack is sighted from the conning tower and the range is found. By the aid of glasses it is seen that torpedo nets are out, or it is assumed that they will be in position. A torpedo is sent on its fateful mission and steered into the very nets of the doomed ship. By the wake of the little craft its course has been guided under the influence of the invisible wireless power at the command of the attacking party. The first tropedo has hardly landed in the net of the battleship before its charge has been exploded and the net shattered. Before repairs can be effected a second torpedo is sped on its way and steered through the gap torn in the nets by its predecessor. Once past the bonder line of the nets its mission is fulfilled. It strikes the side of the ship, and the rest is a matter of time. Few vessels survive torpedo attack, especially in a vital spot, and once disabled, the great ship, if she does not sink at once is at the mercy of the submarine. This method of attack can, of course, be elaborated in many ways. The ruder may be blown away and the battleship put out of control by the Grindell-Matthews wireless torpedo, so sure is the directive power of the operator over its ingenious mechanism. The system presents endless possibilities, which would become apparent when ones practical experiments were begun. The inventor has demonstrated the capabilities of the device under the most severe conditions, and has abundantly succeeded where others have failed. His apparatus embodies those elements of simplicity which at once appeal to the naval sense. The control can be placed in the hands of any practical wireless operator, who will, with equal case, become acquainted with the principles on which the system is based.

So deadly an instrument of naval warfare is fraught with the gravest of consequences to the British nation. That one of Britannia's sons should bring to practical fruition this deadly method of attack and defence is a matter of which this nation may indeed be proud. The strength of our great sea power has not yet been tried, but who knows when it may be put to the test—perhaps the final test? It will profit us nothing if we have neglected to encourage the genius in our very midst which may give us the victory in the hour of trial. When it is too late, we may vainly indulge in regrets but the opportunity will be lost. Great fights turn upon little things. May be the firing of a single shot. Even so may the fate of the world's greatest navy depend on the launching "and guiding" of a single torpedo. "He that are in authority, look to it.

ITS APPLICATION TO AIRSHIPS.

"The airships! The airship! Of what use are our battleships now?" is again the cry of the alarmist. Yet again the Grindell-Matthews wireless torpedo comes to the rescue. Its remarkable powers cannot alone be demonstrated beneath the surface of the sea. The same hand which guides by invisible wireless power the lurking submerged torpedo can guide the aerial torpedo on its course to bring down the attacking dirigible or even the scouting aeroplane. The apparatus is precisely the same. There is only a slight difference in the power required to transmit through the air those same directive impulses which control the sea-snake torpedo. It matters not that the enemy can perceive the danger. The torpedo holds on its way, pursuing until it comes within reason of the flying gasbag. There is a flash as the detonator circuit is closed "by the operator on the ground," and the work of the wireless aerial torpedo is done! All by the pressing of a key, the mere tapping out of messages of death by one man and he invisible to the the enemy who succumb to him!

The mind reels under the tremendous possibilities of this invention. It will give to Britain's Navy an added sense of security, a feeling that in the most desperate straits the victory may still be gained—the victory which means so much for King, home, country, and empire. Who knows how soon the call may come! Who shall say when another Armada must be faced?

We have put the best that steel, iron, and mechanical genius can produce into the proud array of ships known to the four corners of the world at the British Navy. Let us not forget that the subtle power of electricity must be harnessed not only in the motor, at the ammunition hoist and the gun mounting, the search-light ray and telephone, but also in that even more subtle power of wireless.

A son our land has shown us how this power may be stored and used against the enemy, and it rests with us to take the fullest advantage of his skill.—W.E. W. in "Black and White."

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Smart in F.
Hymns.—37, 546 Card.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles.—Woodward in A.
Anthem.—"Lord for thy tender Mercies Sake." Farrant.
Hymns.—277, 477.
Collections for—Cathedral High Schools.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesdays:—Choral Evensong, at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—546, 520, 199.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—166, 540, 391.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—317, 223, 31.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
8 a. m.—Matins—Other Days.
Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena.
8 p. m.—Lantern Lecture, Thursday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—199, 314, 551.
8-45 a. m.—Matins.
Hymns.—435, 446.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—432, 411, 199, 436, 595.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist with Hymns.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.
Preacher—Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays.
9-30 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
7 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
10 a. m.—Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the Church Expenses and Poor.
(There will be no 11 o'clock service during May.)

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—40.
Hymns.—186, 191, 198.
Preacher—Rev. J. Cameron,
Collection for the Poor Fund.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p. m—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B, Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
Pastor, Rev. Frederick Wood.

11 a. m.—Sunday Services.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, The Pastor.
7-30 p. m.—Holy Communion, The Pastor.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla,
Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion.
8-30 p. m.—Men's Social Hour.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD,
Opposite Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whiteley's Depôt, 89 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE EXPORT OF SMOKELESS STEAM COAL.

A correspondent writes to the "Times":—The disclosure of the acceleration in the rate of preparedness of the German Navy has naturally directed attention to the relative position of Germany in regard to naval fuel. A "Dreadnought" is a considerable factor in warfare, but its strategic value is greatly diminished if its evolutions are dependent upon inferior or unsuitable fuel. The requisites of a first-class naval fuel are calorific efficiency, smokelessness, cleanness, hardness, free-burning, minimum of ash and clinker, and freedom from caking or trouble in stoking. Best Welsh steam coal is ideal in all these respects, and of this coal Britain possesses a happy monopoly if she chooses to exercise it—but Britain is a free country.

The sources of supply of the smokeless variety of the Welsh steam coal are distinctly limited. In his evidence given before the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies in March 1903, the late Sir Gordon Millar, Director of Navy Contracts, stated that the Admiralty coal was obtained at that time directly from twenty-four collieries in South Wales, and indirectly, through contractors from two other collieries (also in South Wales) for supplying foreign ports abroad. This list was stated as being capable extension, but the context led to the belief that any considerable extension was highly improbable. Sir Gordon Millar gave the total output of these collieries as being about 13,000,000 tons per annum, out of which the Admiralty took approximately 1,000,000 tons. The difference of 12,000,000 tons must therefore have been employed for other purposes, including the provision of supplies for foreign navies. Fortunately, perhaps, Welsh coal does not, even under favourable circumstances, keep in good condition for much more than a year, otherwise the margin between the output of the collieries and the Admiralty use would soon have enable foreign navies to become independent in time of war. It is understood, however, that advantage is taken to the maximum limit. The available supply of this invaluable commodity in time of war, smokeless Welsh steam coal, was estimated by Sir William T. Lewis, in December 1904, for the purposes of the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies. He gave the approximate quantity of first-class steam coal (coal in seams from which the Admiralty was at that time supplied, and coal of similar quality in collieries not on the Admiralty list, as well as in areas of unlet properties containing coals of a similar quality) in round numbers at 3,940,000,000 tons. He also gave the disposable output of best steam coal in 1901 as 17,761,000 tons. Allowing for a steady and considerable increase in the Admiralty requirements as the number of ships becomes greater, and as the wants of our colonies and our allies increase, there would still appear to be sufficient smokeless Welsh steam coal to last ont a hundred years—albeit that period is inconsiderable in the history of a nation. Sir Gordon Millar, however, crushed this optimism by saying that there could be no doubt that the best coal was already becoming exhausted, and that the coalfield now had to depend more and more upon its second and its third class seams.

As regards substitutes for smokeless Welsh steam coal, the Admiralty have made exhaustive experiments, but with only partial success. The only coals which appear to approximate in value to the Welsh coal are New Zealand and Pocahontas coals. Sir Gordon Millar said, however, that he doubted whether the Admiralty would be disposed to entertain any question of using even a portion of other coal than Welsh on board man of war even in time of peace, and, so far as he could judge, with safety. The sources of oil fuel seem to be too limited for it to be seriously counted upon as taking the place of coal, and in addition there is the consideration that it is a foreign commodity. Briquettes appear to be the only satisfactory substitute for coal, but the chief ingredient of these briquettes is Welsh coal. When the danger of the practical exhaustion of smokeless Welsh steam coal is under discussion, apologists are wont to assert confidently that its place will be taken in the near future by more efficient sources of energy yet to be discovered. In national politics it is always unwise to leave such important matters to chance, and the doctrine recently enunciated by Mr. Gladstone that the admitted danger to the economic prosperity of the coal industry engendered by the shortening of the hours of labour in mines would be alleviated by the impetus that the necessities of the case would give to the invention of labour-saving machinery cannot be upheld.

The advantage which our present monopoly of the best naval fuel in the world gives to our fleet by facilitating secrecy in manœuvres and by affording the means of attaining higher speed and greater endurance in time of chase cannot be overestimated, as a slight advantage often makes all the difference between a defeat and a victory. The danger which might accrue from the loss of this monopoly is not an imaginary one, and this invaluable national asset should be jealously conserved and guarded.

The proper course to be pursued with this end in view is without doubt difficult on account of technical mining consideration. There must however, be some practicable way by which the export to potential antagonists of this special quality of fuel so eminently adapted to naval warefare might be checked without unduly hampering an important industry.

The subject has been discussed in the columns of the "Times" on several occasions by Professor Boyd Dawkins and others, and in November 1908 it was made the text of Sir Lees Knowles's presidential address to the Manchester Geological and Mining Society. It is surely time that words should give place to deeds, and that the nation should adopt a definite policy before it is too late.

In reference to the above, the "Times," in a Note, says:—In his able presidential address to the Manchester Geological and Mining Society last December, Sir Lees Knowles called attention to the obvious errors that are made in calculations regarding the duration of our coal supplies, one common source of inaccuracy being caused by assuming that coal lying depths of more than 4,000 feet is accessible. While the amount of coal of all qualities available is still the subject of controversy, there can be little doubt that the best steam coal is strictly limited according to estimates which have been made by eminent authorities with all needful accuracy. In his address Sir Lees Knowles stated that the best of the Welsh steam coal will be exhausted in fifty years, while a correspondent in an article in another column quotes Sir Gordon Millar as having said that already the best Welsh steam coal is becoming exhausted. The figure quoted by Sir Lees Knowles are taken from the report of Sir William Lewis made for the Royal Commission on Coal Supplies in 1904 and if, when considered alone, they are somewhat more encouraging than statements which have emanated from other sources, it should not be forgotten that the rate of consumption is constantly increasing, so that the duration of the supply cannot be obtained by dividing the consumption of a single year into the estimated quantity still lying underground. Our Navy and mercantile marine depend for their efficiency upon the best steam coal and as the supply of such fuel appears to be within measurable distance of becoming exhausted, the suggestions raised by our correspondent should not pass unheeded. For one ton of coal supplied to our Admiralty twelve are exported, including supplies to foreign navies. Professor W. Boyd Dawkins has on more than one occasion pointed out the extent to which our mines supply the best steam coal to other navies, and to the waste of this valuable fuel that occurs in mining, which he has stated to be as much as twenty-five per cent.

A SUBSIDENCE at St. Ives has revealed an ancient shaft, which is supposed to have been excavated by Romans or Phœnicians when they came to Cornwall for tin many centuries ago.

FESTIVITIES in Java in honour of the expected happy event in the Dutch Royal Family include a unique item viz, a tiger fight at a place called Blitar. The tigers will be turned out into a fenced arena where they will be attacked by native spearmen. It is many years since this kind of sport was witnessed there; and it is expected that there will be an enormous attendance of spectators.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemouth says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Obtainable of Grocers etc., all if, Dotcester & Sons, Ltd., Dorchester, England.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH TRAVANCORE.

KOTTAYAM, April 20.—The inhabitants of the Kottayam and the neighbouring talugs have for some time been bringing to the notice of the Government the need for establishing a Zillah Court at Kottayam, and it was known that from next August, when the new Civil Courts act comes into force, one would be located here. Now it is rumoured that as with the increase of powers to be given to Munsiffs, in accordance with the provisions of this new Act, the work in the Zillah Court will be much lessened, there does not exist any necessity for establishing such a Court here. If the rumour proves true, the public will be greatly disappointed.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, April 20.—A long agenda was gone through at the meeting of the Nilgiri District Board held yesterday, all the business being chiefly of a routine nature. An item of public interest was a Government Order sanctioning a special grant of Rs 22,800, namely, Rs. 4,000 for the water supply of Gudalur, Rs. 1,200 for the water-supply of Karteri and Rs. 17,090 for the improvement of the water-supply and sanitation of Kotagiri. Government asked whether it would not be possible to pay for the acquisition of part of the lands in the catchment area of the streams upon which Kotagiri depends for its water-supply in the current official year, leaving the remainder to be acquired in the next official year. The meeting recorded a resolution to the effect that it prefers to spend the Rs. 17 000 which Government have been kind enough to sanction on purchasing the Kotah dwellings at once, the area around them being acquired later on.

Ootacamund, April 24.—The Lord Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Whitehead have arrived here after a short stay at Coonoor. His Lordship will hold a Confirmation Service at the Lawrence Asylum on Sunday, the 2nd May, at 5-30 p.m.

The Ladies Committee of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the ladies who are assisting them are taking a keen interest in the coming Hospital Fete. It will be formally opened by H. E. the Governor on Saturday, the 1st May, and is under the patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lawley.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Cuddalore, April 24.—Mr. Rajah Badar Moodeliar, B. A., Secretary on probation, has been confirmed. The Council has taken in hand important works such as the construction of Banbury's Market and office building. The Chairman will hear objections to the revision of house taxes. During his absence for six weeks, he will delegate his power to Mr. S. Pandwanga Moodeliar.

In 1898 the Municipality submitted a scheme for a water-supply to Government for sanction; but as it was found to be beyond the means of the Council, it had to be dropped. When Lord Ampthill was approached during his visit in 1906 he was unable to make a definite statement. Since then the position has improved, the reversion of land and house taxes and the toll bide, etc., bringing in additional income. The Government have since been approached on the subject, and various alternative schemes of a less costly nature have been suggested. As the situation is favourable, it is fervently hoped that the Government will sanction the water-supply at an early date.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, April 26.—The members of the Bangalore Trades Association held their annual dinner yesterday at the Volunteer Institute.

Constable Yasin Khan, of the Station Police, was yesterday punished by Mr. F. J. Richards, District Magistrate, with a fine of Rs. 25 for having forcibly taken possession of a sum of Rs. 37 from Venkataswamy Chetty. The Constable's defence was that he had lent the complainant Rs. 40 a year ago, but, failing to recover the debt in the ordinary way, he thought he was justified in seizing the money when an opportunity offered.

A big inoculation programme was carried out yesterday morning at the junction of Aranachella Road with old Poor House Road, Mr. Natkallappa, a wealthy and influential toddy contractor, being responsible for the arrangements. Mr. F. J. Richards, I. C. S., the Collector, and Mrs. Richards, and Mr. Abdul Rahman were present for a long time, and Messrs. Coxe, Dicks and Kenyon and Miss Game between them inoculated over 700 people.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Oorgaum, April 25.—Mr. F. T. Collins, of the Mysore Mine, who has been very seriously ill, has left the Field for England, accompanied by Mrs. Collins and daughter.

For some time past it has been hoped that the operation of Section 56 of the new Police Act would be extended to the Gold Field. The Act which provides for the punishment of petty offences such as driving after dark without lights, obstructing the road, etc., is one which is very urgently needed, especially after "Shandy" Sunday, when the roads are blocked with long strings of carts, whose drivers are subject to every vagary, of which sleep seems to be the most exacting. More than once the matter has been placed before Government, but it is apparently one which calls for very deep and certainly very long deliberation.

From the point of view of dealing more effectively with gold thefts, it is very desirable that the small portion of Railway line running through the Field from Marikuppam to Bowringpet should be under the jurisdiction of the Mysore Police and have extended to it the Mysore Mine Regulations. As it is offenders arrested in Railway limits have to be dealt with in Bangalore. To the ordinary man in the street (if there is such a thing in India) this seems rather an anomaly.

POONA.

Poona, April 27.—Visitors to the Poona Race course during the coming racing season will notice and appreciate a number of improvements which are now being put in hand. In the first place the second enclosure stand, which was found inadequate to the demands made upon it last year is being extended by twenty feet at either end, thus giving it an additional space of forty feet in all. The second enclosure has likewise been extended as far as the rubbing down sheds on the north of the main enclosure, and the shed apportioned to the book-makers which was much too small for the crowds who flocked to it has been pulled down and a new and larger one is being erected in its stead. In the first enclosure the old book makers' shed has been pulled down and is to be enlarged and improved so as to give the public more room and also to enable the new totalisator of the W. I. T. C., to be put up. Another noticeable change is that the passage between the paddock and the jockeys' weighing-in-room has been broken up and relaid with turf, thus extending the paddock and making it one with the piece of turf on the opposite side.

SAVED FROM THE KNIFE.

Mr. C. Mayne, of 52, Gladstone Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, England, says:—"I suffered eight or nine years from chronic inflammation of the kidneys and stone. I was twice examined under the X-Rays, and the doctors thought they could see the stone. I was told again and again that there was no hope for me unless I would undergo an operation, but I was very set against it. I made up my mind that first I would try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and now I am very glad that I did, for they have saved me from the knife. Soon after beginning with the Pills a mass of very thick white slimy matter came away with the water. From that time I began to mend. "My back grew stronger, I passed no more gravel, and I enjoyed better sleep than I had known for many years.

"During that long illness I had suffered agony with pain in the back, as well as the gravel and sleeplessness. I seemed to have no strength at all. "My friends grew very anxious about me, for they knew I should never give way and undergo the operation which, it was said, could alone save me.

"But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have pulled me through; they have made me strong and well again, and driven away every sign of the old complaint. And although it was five years ago this summer that I was cured by Doan's Pills, I am still well to-day—as fit as ever I was—I have not been off work half-a-day with the old trouble ever since my splendid cure!"

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10—8—0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 10, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME GOWNS FOR AN APRIL BRIDE.

April is always a busy month so far as weddings are concerned, partly no doubt because so many ceremonies are fixed for dates immediately after Easter, and partly, too, because there is among brides-elect a rooted prejudice against May as being an unlucky month from the matrimonial point of view. April, too, with its promise of sunshine and warmer weather, gives an opportunity for something essentially spring-like and fresh-looking in the way of frocks and bouquets for the bridesmaids, while the trousseau gowns can be chosen in daintier styles and in lighter fabrics than in the case of an autumn or winter wedding. A bride whose marriage is announced to take place towards the end of April, and who is tall and very fair, has chosen white crepe de chine for her wedding-gown, made in a perfectly simple, statuesque style. Graceful draperies of satin come from the right shoulder, and are caught on the left hip, with a diamond buckle, falling thence in soft folds to the feet. The bodice is filled in to the throat with Brussels lace, and the same lace, is used for the long close-fitting sleeves, while on the front of the corsage there is a spray of orange blossom. Of a suitable simplicity is the Court train. It is composed of Brussels lace, lined with white chiffon and silver tissue. For this same bride, a very graceful travelling gown has been designed. It is carried out in leaf-green Shantung, and arranged in the form of a Princess rube, to be worn with an under-bodice and sleeves of pale green net made up over white lace, and a sleeveless three-quarter length coat of the same Shantung. Down the centre of the front, both of the coat and skirt, there are loops and buttons of leaf-green silk, while the coat has a similar trimming on the large revers, the gauntlet cuffs, and the hippockets. A Leghorn picture hat will be worn with this gown, trimmed with black velvet ribbon and three long ostrich feathers, one white, one black, and one pale green.

IN UNDYED SILK.

Another equally chic coat and skirt costume is carried out in tussore silk, in its natural undyed tint, a very becoming shade of biscuit colour. The skirt is simply pleated to give a panel effect in front, while the coat is made in a long three-quarter length, finished with a collar and cuffs of black satin, and fastened with large buttons of bright jet. With this coat and skirt, a tussore silk hat to match will be worn, very closely drawn and gathered, and trimmed with black velvet ribbon bows and clusters of black wings, held in place by a large jet cabochon. A picturesque tea-gown in the same trousseau is made in very pale pink satin charmeuse, veiled with palest blue ninon de soie, and caught in just above the waist with satin ribbons in the two colours. These ribbons are arranged with a short-waisted Empire effect in front, and then brought under the arms, and tied in the centre of the back, with long floating ends, which reach to the hem of the skirt. Long angel sleeves of pale blue ninon, over pink, hang gracefully from the shoulders, and fall back from the arm to show closefitting under-sleeves of very fine silver lace.

FASHIONS BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS.

Seldom have smarter frocks been seen upon the London stage than those which are being worn at the moment in the new play by Mr. Hubert Henry Davies, just brought out at the Haymarket. The gowns are of special interest, too, as they represent the fashions for the coming summer. Miss Lottie Venne makes her first appearance in a charming gown of pink soft satin, worn with a long coat of very fine gold lace and a chemisette and under-sleeves of finely-tucked gold net. The same actress wears in the second act an equally becoming frock of shot yellow gaze de soie, adorned with insertions of gold-embroidered lace, arranged in long lines, running from throat to feet. The bodies is of the same silk gauze, becomingly draped, and finished, with a chemisette and sleeves of Mechlin lace. Miss Lottie Venne's third gown is made in a most original style, with long narrow panels of white lace, divided from each other by pleats of blue-and-white striped ninon de soie, and trimmed on the bodice with scarf draperies and long sash ends of blue satin ribbon. The frocks worn by Miss Henrietta Watson are equally distinctive and original in style, and suit her to perfection. In the first act she has a graceful gown of blue gauze, faintly shot with grey, and decorated with elaborate embroideries worked in blue floss silk' both on the bodice and the skirt. Folds of metallic tissue, shot with pink, drape the front of the bodice, below a gold lace chemisette. Miss Watson appears in the second act wearing a delightful frock of white embroidered muslin, and a cloak of black taffetas glace silk, trimmed with chiffon, patterned with quaint Oriental colourings. In the third act, Miss Watson's gown is of leaf-green summer cloth, trimmed quite simply with a double row of buttons and loops, from throat to feet, and representing a style which will undoubtedly prevail this summer. Mme. Hayward, of New Bond-Street, supplied these gowns, as well as the charming dresses worn by Miss Madge Titheradge and Miss Nina Sevening. A dainty frock of white muslin and Valenciennes lace, made up over pink silk, is worn by Miss Madge Titheradge in the first act. This gives place in the second act to an equally becoming coat and skirt of pale lilace tussore silk, with a lilace chiffon blouse to match. Her third frock is of fine white lawn and Valenciennes lace, the skirt looped with pale blue ribbons, and finished at the waist with a belt of soft white satin.

"WHAT I WISH TO SAY BEFORE I DIE."

Tolstoy concludes "What I Wish to Say to My Brethermen Before I Die" in the "Fortnightly Review" (April).

"I wished to say that we in our day have reached a position in which we can no longer stay; and that, whether we like it or not, we must enter a new path of life; and that to enter that path we must not invent a new faith, nor any new scientific theories to explain the meaning of life and to guide it; above all, we do not require any particular kind of activity, but we only require one thing: to liberate ourselves from the superstitions of pseudo-Christianity and of governmental organisation.

"If only every man understands that he not only has no right but has no power to arrange the life of others, and that the business of each man is simply to arrange his own life in accord with the supreme religious law revealed to him—then the painful, bestial organisation of life—so incompatible with the demands of our souls—of all the so-called Christian peoples which is now becoming worse and worse will vanish of itself.

"Whoever you may be—Tsar, Judge, landowner, artisan, or beggar—think of it! Take pity on yourself, take pity on your own soul. . . For, however befogged you may be and stupefied by your Tsardom, your power, or your riches, however afflicted you may be, and pre-occupied with your needs and wrongs, you, like all of us, are the possessor, or, rather, the manifestor, of that spirit of God which lives in us all, and which in our day clearly and unmistakably says to you: Why? Why do you torment yourself and everybody with whom you come in contact? Only understand who you are, and how insignificant, on the one side, is that which you mistakenly call 'yourself' (believing your body to be yourself); and, on the other side, how boundlessly great is that which you recognise as your real self—your spiritual being! Only understand this and begin, each hour of your life, to live, not for external aims, but for the fulfilment of that real calling, revealed to you both by the wisdom of the whole world, by Christ's teaching, and by your own consciousness.

"Begin to live, seeing the aim and welfare of your life in the daily greater and greater liberation of your soul from the deceptions of the flesh, and, what is essentially one and the same thing, the ever-increasing perfection of yourself in love. Only begin to do this, and from the first hour or day you will feel a new, joyful consciousness of full freedom and happiness entering more and more into your soul, and what will strike you most forcibly will be, how even those external conditions about which you were so preoccupied, and which yet were so far from meeting your desires—how those conditions will of themselves—whether they leave you in your present position or lead you of it—cease being impediments, and become greater and greater joys in your life.

"And if you are unhappy—and I knew you are unhappy—remember that what is here offered you is not invented be me, but is the fruit of the spiritual efforts of all the highest and best minds and hearts of humanity, and that in this alone lies the means of deliverance from your misery, and of gaining the highest good within the reach of men in this life.

"This is what I wish to say to my brother-men before I die."

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria.

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

We have a splendid range of new Knicker Stockings for Golf, Cycling Shooting, etc.
The most up to-date style is with Graduated Legs. These are made from fine Yorkshire Wools and are highly recommended. All sizes, from Rs. 8-8 to 3-8.

SMART SO

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OLD BOYS vs. PRESIDENCY.

These teams met before a good attendance at the Marine Lines. It was an uninteresting match, for the Old Boys pressed for practically the whole of the game and were easy winners by five goals to nil. Teams :—

PRESIDENCY :—Goal, N. D. Dhaiwan; backs, N. J. Koarker and G. N. Goraksha; halves, S. A. Shete, S. Kulkarin and S. S. Kantak; forwards, W. G. Kothare, B. G. Kothare, K. G. Kothare, V. Khotare and M. Trelokeka.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OLD BOYS:—Goal, Swingler; backs, Millard and Murray; halves, Watson, Dudley and Woods; forwards, V. Murray, Gilder, Major, Scott and Holldan.

Straight from the bully-off the Old Boys forwards got away and Major scored. B. G. Kothare took the ball down for the Presidency but was pulled up by the Old Boys backs. They transferred play to the other end and for a long time after this the ball was rarely over the centre line. Gilder had a good chance of improving the score, but the ball went a little wide of the posts, while the goal-keeper well saved a good shot from V. Murray. The Old Boys were doing nearly all the attacking but at the same time the Presidency defence did not let them get within the circle too often. However, after some time V. Kothare put on a second goal from close in, and Major put on a third with a long shot which the goal-keeper should have saved. Half-time score :—

Old Boys	3
Presidency	0

The Old Boys still had the better of the game in the second half and kept play well over the centre line. After about ten minutes play Major scored with a swift long shot. Two or three Old Boys forwards shot very wildly when good openings had been made, but presently Scott put a soft but straight shot out of reach of the goal-keeper. Final score :—

Old Boys	5
Presidency	0

TELEGRAPHS vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

These two local teams met yesterday afternoon on the Gymkhana ground and a large number of spectators assembled to witness the game. Play in the first half was exceedingly fast and interesting and there was little to choose in either team, as they were well matched as the score at half-time indicates. On returning to the field after the interval, the Telegraphs absolutely fell to pieces, and except for Holman, there was practically little or no life left in the team. Holman played a dashing game, but received very little support from the other forwards. Teams :—

TELEGRAPHS :—Goal, Humphries-Taylor; backs, Deane and Edwards; halves, Conquest, Critchley and Frobister; forwards, Greene, De'Silva, Edie, Holman and Taylor.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE:—Goal, Canteenwallah; backs, George and Easdon; halves, Cowper, Osborne and Garthwaite; forwards, Hayter, Steinhoff, Hanson, Cahill and Hollums.

Soon after commencement the College forwards were seen round the Telegraphs' goal but Deane and Taylor resisted the attack well. A foul was then given against the Telegraphs in their goal area but the ball was quickly driven out of danger and Holman seizing made a fast run up the field, but was pulled up before he got dangerous. The Medicals then got going and Hanson made a good dash towards the Telegraphs' goal but was pulled up none too soon by Deane as he was on the point of shooting. Give and take play followed and the Telegraphs getting on the aggressive, Greene received a good pass from the left wing and had a splended opportunity to open the score, but his attempt was a very feeble one. The ball soon returned to the other end and the Medicals, who were forcing the play, were given a free hit almost on the goal line. This resulted only in a short corner. The opportunity to score from the corner was however allowed to slip by the Medical forwards and a probable goal was lost. The forward line of the Telegraphs then put in some good work and Edie who was sent a beautiful pass from the left which reached him in the area, missed the ball altogether and George cleared in good style. Greene then made another attempt but was robbed by Easdon. The Medicals then pushed away down the field and Cahill made a very fine run through the defence, but unfortunately was fouled by Edwards. Nothing resulted from the penalty and a few seconds later half-time was piped, the score being. —

Telegraphs	0
Grant Medical College	0

After the interval the College attacked almost immediately and from the corner that resulted Hanson eventually obtained and put in a good goal. The College continued pressing and from a run up on the right wing Hanson received and after a scrimmage a few feet from goal he beat the Telegraphs with a slow shot. The College were then given two corners in their favour but were not able to add to their score. Taylor then made a splendid individual run up, but was soon driven back by the Medicals' defence.

The College during the second half did absolutely as they liked and the game lost all interest from a spectator's point of view. The final score was :—

Grant Medical College	4
Telegraphs	0

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire	R.H.H. Hopkins and Major Minter, R.E.	14 14	10 14	9 01
Turquoise	J. W. Stokes	22 19	13 51	10 13
Melody	J. B. K. Macbeth	19 09	17 15	19 05
Eileen IV	R. W. Fisher	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course No. 34+42=12·45 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	2 36	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Mannikin	7 48	Officers, R. A.
Peewit	12 8	Duncan Fraser.
Erin	6 56	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.

Course No. 40 = 10·41 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS AND "C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Capt. H. Gloster.
Corsair	2 27	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	1 38	Officers, R. E.
Clutha	5 43	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	2 27	C. N. Moberly.
Valkyrie	12 15	R. Walker.
Curlew	4 5	C. A. Wordsworth.
Bitara	4 5	J. E. Needham.
Jean	19 37	H. C. Reade.
Anna	4 54	Officers H. M. Mint.
Marie Louise	Scr	K MacIver

Course No. 39+2=9·15 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

SHIP'S BOAT HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
28' Cutter I	Scr	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
28' Cutter II	Scr	do.
28' Cutter III	Scr	do.
28' Cutter	14 43	H. M. S. Proserpine.
28' Gig	14 43	do.

Course No. 34+7·35 miles. Time-limit 7 p. m.

MR. CRADOCK, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, will probably proceed home next month on leave, returning in November. Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, will carry on temporarily during his absence.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF SARIS.

Inspector O'Brien charged one Manlibai with the theft of two saris belonging to Nerbuddabai and Saku, two Hindu women. It appeared from evidence that the complainants left the saris to dry outside their room. Some time after, the accused was arrested with the saris on suspicion by a Policeman. She was taken to the complainants, who identified the saris as theirs. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted a previous conviction. She was convicted and sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. Samaldas P. Jeewandas (Chairman), and C. B. Robinson.

CRUELTY TO WATER-CART BULLOCKS.

Their Worships disposed of 18 cases, including one in which Dhondoo Manaji and Dugoodoo Gangaram, cart-drivers, were charged with cruelty to animals on Thursday. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who were employed by a contractor, who contracted to supply bullocks to the Municipality to water the roads, used bullocks, which were very emaciated and which were suffering from foot-disease. Both the accused were convicted. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 7, and the second to pay a fine of Rs. 10. The bullocks were ordered to be sent to hospital.

GIRGAON.

Before Mr. N. S. Bengalee (Chairman), and Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases including one in which Ganoo Surkhia, a cart-driver, was charged with not having his conveyance under due control on Thursday last. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of annas eight.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. N. N. Wadia (Chairman) and A. J. Agabeg.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, the majority of which were against bullock cart-drivers for ill-treating animals.

LEGAL JOTTINGS.

Slander.

REPUTATION and honour are no less precious to good men than bodily safety and freedom. In some cases they may be dearer than life itself. Thus it is needful for the peace and well-being of a civilized commonwealth that the law should protect the reputation as well as the person of the citizen. In our law some kinds of defamation are the subject of criminal proceedings as endangering public order of being offensive to public decency or morality. The wrong of defamation may be connected either by way of speech or by way of writing or its equivalent. For this purpose it may be taken that significant gestures, as the finger-language of the deaf and dumb are in the same case with audible words and there is no doubt that drawing, printing and engraving and every other use of permanent visible symbols to convey the distinct ideas are in the same case with writing. The term slander is appropriated to the former kind of utterances liable to the latter. Take the first—Defamation. In order to sustain an action for defamation one of the two following state of facts must exist, viz :—A false and disparaging statement in writing or print published maliciously, or a false and desparaging verbal statement spoken or published maliciously, whereby actual damage has been caused to the person. No branch of the law has been more fertile of litigation than this (whether persons are more moved by keen sense of honour or by the delight of carrying on personal controversies under the protection and with the solemnities of civil justice.) Nor has any one been more perplexed with minute and barren distinctions. This latter remark applies especially to the law of slander; for the law of libel as a civil cause of action is indeed overgrown with a great mass of detail, but in the main sufficiently rational. I will take libel for another subject, for to amalgamate the two, slander and libel, would entail too great an amount of space. The law says that for slander the words or picture must be disparaging, to be actionable. Disparaging words are such as impute conduct or qualities tending to disparage or degrade a person or to expose him to contempt and ridicule or public hatred or to prejudice his private character or credit or cause him to be feared or avoided. Thus describing a person as an infernal villain is a desparaging statement, but if one man says another is bad tempered and is always fighting, it is not to say he has made a disparaging statement, although one does not care much about persons advertising them as pugilists and such like. So reflections on the professional and commercial conduct of another are defamatory. As for instance you say to a physician that he is a quack and even to advertise pills as prepared by him (contrary to the fact) would probably be defamation. So also calling a newspaper editor a libellous journalist is defamatory. Where a secondary meaning is to be imputed it is necessary that the facts should be known both to the person who indites the defamation and to the person to whom it is published; because if facts are known to the latter person from which they might reasonably suppose that the document is defamatory, but those facts are not known to the person who wrote them, if he were held liable he would be made liable for doing that which by the hypothesis he could have no reason to believe would injure any one, the language used being such as in its ordinary sense would not be defamatory to anybody. Again, if there be facts known to the person who writes a defamatory article which if known to the person who receives it might reasonably lead them to suppose that it was used in an ironical sense, yet if those facts are not known to the persons who received it that which is written, although written inadvertently or maliciously, could produce no effect on their minds. Though the act may be negligent and wrongful on the part of the person writing libel, the person who received it would by the hypothesis have no reasonable ground for reading it in any evil sense. There are cases fought out months after month in England on the very same basis. I remember one very well which stood out as a glaring example of how far a person could go both in a book or by word of mouth. The case is that in which the late Major Arthur Griffiths was sued by a man named Carmichel for damages for having slandered him. It so happened that very point that proved Major Griffith's case was contained in a book called "Leaves of a Life" written by the late Montague Williams, Q.C. The case in which Carmichel was implicated was the Manchester Police Frauds, which implicated several leading men of the force. Carmichel, who was an Inspector, was one of the officers implicated. At his trial he briefed the late Montague Williams, Q. C., to defend him, but Counsel did not succeed in getting him off yet after some years when Mr. Williams was writing his book he referred to the trial and ended by saying that Carmichel would have corrupted a regiment of soldiers. In 1901 Major Arthur Griffiths who was Inspector and Governor of Jails wrote a book by the name of "Criminals I have met." Therein he mentioned that one of them was Inspector-Carmichel and he went on to say that there was not much doubt that Carmichel was a proper fraud. At the time the book was published Major Griffiths thought Carmichel was dead otherwise he had no intention of hurting his feelings whilst alive. But Carmichel turned up and brought an action for slander, and judgment was given against him for the simple reason that Montague Williams had written a similar thing about him and his own Counsel was surely the best man to judge, Mr. Justice Darling said, there was no doubt in his mind that the words contained in those two books were true to the letter. If this had been written with malice aforethought there is not much doubt the verdict would have been reversed, but as the Judge remarked what malice would a man like Griffiths have against a criminal of Carmichel's sort. The other side of this article I hope to deal with next week, as hereinbefore mentioned as the lawyers say.

OXONIAN.

SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT SURAT.

ON Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, at 6 p.m., the lady inhabitants of Surat assembled in response to the invitation of Mr. C. G. Shah, the proprietor and Head master of the Sarvajanik High School, at the prize distribution ceremony. Mr. Madgavkar, the Session Judge, was in the chair and Mrs. Madgavkar graced the occasion with her presence to give away the prizes. Among those present were Messrs. T. N. Malvi, M. M. Munshi, Khan Bahadur Bomonji E. Mody, Mr. Sorabshaw Hormusji, Mr. Ranchodlal L. Khambati, Mr. G.M. Gandhi, Mr. Thakoram Kapilram, Meer Jamaludin Khan, Mr. Kolabhai Lallubhai, Dr. Kothawala, Dr. Ramlal, Mr. Amepram K., Messrs. Nanabhai and Ruttanchand Tallackchand, Mr. J. E. Mody, Mr. S. B. Upasani, Mr. Bejonji Jambusaria, Mr. Ardeshir M. Gandhi, Mr. Manilal Ajitrai, Mr. G. A. Trivedi and many others. A number of ladies also were present, among whom were Dr. Rakhwapai, Mrs. Soonabai D. Parekh, Mrs. Molvi, Mrs. Shah, Messrs. K. E. Mody, Miss Kalabhai and Mrs. Ranjit K., Mrs. Bachubai J Enti, Mrs. Nanabhai Tallackchand and several others.

Mr. and Mrs. Madgavkar were received by Mr. Shah and Messrs Malvi and Munshi. After the boys had sung a welcome song the Head-master read his report which showed a steady increase in the number of boys and satisfactory University results. Among the new features introduced in the school are a provident fund for the staff, a Book Loan system for the benefit of poor students, the introduction of moral and religious instruction, and the holding of social gatherings. The Head-master regretted that owing to want of adequate funds he was prevented from opening a class for commercial training as well as from providing a gymnasium for the school.

He concluded with an appeal for pecuniary assistance from the public for providing a suitable building for the school.

The Head-master then thanked a gentleman, whose name he was not pllowed to mention, for contributing a sum of Rs. 2,500 to the Prize Fund.

A number of recitations were than gone through. The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Madgavkar The President next rose and remarked that he was highly satisfied with the recitations of the evening and specially admired the little judge who did his part excellently. He announced that Mrs. Madgavkar was pleased to give a prize to the young boy who played the judge. He added that the Head-master had made out a good case for the support of the public to contribute to the school building fund that was shortly to be opened. He reminded the staff of the sacred responsibility of educating the youths of the city. He urged the Mahomedans to profit by an institution like this. He particularly laid stress on the point of physical education, saying that the neglect of physical culture in this country was the cause of many of our national weaknesses. He advised the students to read the lives of great and good men as well as books on travels and adventures and hoped that these boys would, when grown up, be the pride of their school, city and their country.

Mr. Malvi, in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the President, said that the school had earned the support and admiration not only of the public but also of high Government officials. Mr. Munshi seconded, and remarked that it was gratifying to note that Mr. Madgavkar and his noble partner were taking a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of this city.

After the distribution of flowers and the singing of the National Anthem the gathering dispersed.

SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.

Two Taluqs Re-settled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 30.

The Government of Madras have just passed orders on the proposals of Mr. T. R. Moir, I. C. S., Special Settlement Officer, for the re-settlement of Cumbum and Markapur Taluqs, Kurnool District. Mr. Moir's report, which is commended both by the Board of Revenue and the Government, is based on an exhaustive detailed inquiry into the agricultural and economic conditions of these two taluqs for a long number of years, with the results that his proposals have been made on an intelligent and correct appreciation of local conditions, and in almost every instance his proposals have not merely stood the critical scrutiny of the Board of Revenue, but met with their support. Re-settlement will be in force for the usual period of 30 years and the new rates will come into effect from Fasli 1319.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 17th April on 504·35 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,60,000	Rs. 3,45,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	317	684	8	1,009
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	21,03,277	40,59,861	46,659	62,09,797
Totalfor16weeks	22,63,277	44,04,861	50,659	67,18,787
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,69,276	3,01,210	2,655	4,73,139
Per mile of Ry...	336	597	5	938
Total to corresponding date...	24,42,545	43,07,822	61,070	68,10,837

Increase for the week.....Rs. 35,861
Do. to date .....Rs. 2,07,950

MR. T. HARTLEY, who had recently been appointed Physiological Chemist at Mukteesar, took over charge of his office last week.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Deliciately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

"THE REORGANIZATION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"A propos" the representations on the proposed reorganisation of "the Indian collections" at South Kensigton, to have been made by the distinguished deputation that was not received on the 6th inst. by Mr. Runciman, I would once more solicit the opportunity to review the whole controversy that has been proceeding from December last on this somewhat obscure and much misunderstood subject.

These representations taken with the letters published in "The Times" by Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. Vincent Robinson, C.I.E., Mr. Lindo Myers, Mr. J. D.C.Crace, Professor Boyd Dawkins, Professor Henry Balfour, the Lord Roberts, and the Lord Curzon of Kedleston, clearly show that they object to the proposed reorganisation because they desire to maintain "the Indian collections" at South Kensington as an "Indian Museum" within the Victoria and Albert Museum—with all the disadvantages of an "imperium in imperio"—in order that (1) for some it may remain, the future as it was in the remote past, a blessed sanctuary for the saturation of their souls with "Saracenic art"—as my friend Mr. Vincent Robinson would amend the equally inexact but more familiar label, "Indian art"; (2) for others, like Professor Boyd Dawkins a lively and popularly attractive illustration of a most suggestive department of Indian ethnography; and (3) for others, like the Lord Roberts, a self-contained, perpetual, and splendid symbol of the greatness of India, and the glory of India to the whole British Empire.

But, as I understand the vexed question, each one of these three chief categories of the critics of the reorganization scheme will have what he wants, only "more so," at least in qualities if not in quantity. Of course, the primary and peremptory purpose of the Victoria and Albert Museum is to provide instruction and education in the decorative industries or "industrial arts"—and so, haply to promote national culture; and it is no direct part of the function of the museum to encourage ethnographical studies; and certainly not to stimulate megalopsychia, in the mode of those "Imperial arts" that made Rome for her majestic day the worthy mistress of the world. If not aforethought so contrived, the rearrangement must inevitably develop itself "Criss-cross-wise," all objects of the same material (technical class) from all countries ranging out in one direction, and all objects in their different materials from the same country in the rectangularly opposite direction. This arrangement will not work out in the prolonged galleries of the Victoria Museum with the facile precision it did under the glass bubble of the Great Exibition of 1851—which I recall as vividly as if of yesterday—were India was for the first time revealed to modern Europe in all the magnificence of her supremacy in the sumptuary arts for which she was renowned, from immemorial time throughout antiquity. But in the Victoria and Albert Museum the obstacles to the re-arrangement of its contents, with mechanical monotony, on a Criss-cross groundplan, will afford the very opportunity to a skilled "win-dow-dresser"—such as myself—for achieving the picturesque and imposing tropaic effects, the Lord Roberts so rightly deciderates. Even "Tippoo's Tiger," an illustration of the baths into which Indian art can fall, might find its place there, without unbearable blame, albeit its more appropriate place is at "Madame Two-swords" in Marylebone. There is symbolism in the wretched "Tiger" and ethnography, but purged of it there would still remain in the Indian galleries legitmate ethnography of infinite interest. This brings me to Mr. Vincent Robinson's plaintive protestations; to which the reply is that, Indian art is not all Saracenic art, not even in its Saracenic phases. Indian art is of many types, and many varieties of its three outstanding types. There are the diverse industrial arts, all of the most fascinating character, of the several aboriginal races of India. There is no trace in any of these people of self-conscious artistic propensity, inspiration, or purpose; not even anything of the sense of proportion and harmony distinctive of the artistic temperament, not less in its passive and receptive condition than in its active and creative operations; and their appreciations of their own handiwork is wholly sacramental, and of the lowest talismanic degree. Their art is as insensible and unintelligent as that of snow crystals, and of all natural objects of beautiful form and colour—of which Henry Vaughan, "the Silurist" asks :—

> And do they so? Have they sense
> Of aught but influence?

It is the art of the child in Francis Thompson's "Ex Ore Infantum":—

> She knew not those sweet words she spake,
> Nor knew her own sweet way:

and it always recalled to me Emerson's lines on the cathedral builder of Catholic Christendom—

> Himself from God he could not free:
> He builded better than he knew,—
> The conscious stone to beauty grew.

This immanent influence alone explains the perfect artistry of the so discriminated aborigines of India, who were the first to render nascent in the Hamitic and primitive Aryan invaders of India the sense of art always latent in these highly intellectual and imaginative races, which with them, in India, as in Egypt, and in Greece and Rome, and modern Europe, at once became a conscious craving and an endless effort to bring all forms and colours and relations of forms and colours to the perfect pattern of their own fair ideal, the Truth, as Lord Lytton says in "Glenaveril":—

> Which art reveals to us when it reflects
> What Nature meant redeemed from all defects,

It is an influence incipient everywhere, in its application to the worship of the gods and the utilities of mankind; and to give these handicraftsmen any directions, to set any pattern before them, even an article of their own previous workmanship, is to ensure failure. You have simply to tell them to produce something for the greater glory of the gods, and that there shall be no haggling over the "divine gift"—we say "the damage"—in exchange, and in due time, or it may be long after the due time, you will be possessed of "a miracle of rare device"—a rapture of fulfilled delight. Then there is the Hindu type of art, evolved from the aboriginal arts of India under the earliest influences more remotely of Egypt, and more nearly of Chaldaea or archaic Babylonia, and Assyria and Babylonia or neoteric Chaldaea—

> . . . the eldern three,
> Memphis, and Babylon, and Nineveh—

and still found in almost pristine purity in its more clearly defined Chaldaean traits in Southern India (the Madras Presidency) and more Assyrian traits in Western India (Kathiawar and Gusarat in the Bombay Presidency), it having also been everywhere influenced from the first by the rich, deep-toned dyes produced in Southern India and imported from Further India, the Indian Archipelago, and Higher India or China. The ancient Egyptain influences on Oriental art remain most manifest in Ceylon and Burma and Siam. The other great historical art of India is the Saracenic art of its Muslim conquerors—Arabs, Afghans, and Mongols—as found in the everywhere varying results of its influence on the Hindu and aboriginal arts of the country and of their ceaseless reactions on it. It is triumphant throughout Northern India, or Hindustan; and it holds a scattered sway as at Beejapar and Golconda, even in Southern India or the Dakhan and Carnatic Only fanaticism, therefore, would insist on keeping the Indian collections at South Kensington strictly compartmented and as an exclusive Indian Museum, simply that visitors to it might the more thoroughly steep themselves there in the enchantments of Saracenic art—in its multiform Indian variants. You cannot steep yourself in any types of art, not even the Greek type, not even the Gothic, with any true understanding, reverence, or contentment without some knowledge of its origins and correlations and derivatives (e.g., of the secondary connexion of Saracenic art in its ultilitarian forms with Greek art), any more than you can appraise the full beauty of a flower apart from a comparison of it with other flowers in the nexesus of the "natural order" of its genesis; or any more than a man can know himself aright without a knowledge of the depths of the pit whence we are digged and some intuitions of the heights to which we may yet press forward. In fact, the comparative method is the only scientific and fruitful method of studying "objects of art," whether for technical and scholastic instruction or education or culture; which, for one definition, is a profoundly reasoned reverence for all in the past that has contributed to the welfare, the grace, and the happiness of the present—the world in which we have our instant light, and lives, and labours. I could emphasize all this by a score of pertinent illustrations from the Victoria and Albert Museum—by a comparison of Chaldaean, Assyrian, Babylonian, Greek, Sassanian, Saracenic, and of modern European handled seals and of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and modern European seals worn as rings; of Assyrain and Western Indian arms and armour; of Indian, and Greek, and Spanish and Italian jewelry—and so on and so on; but I have already said enough to vindicate the principle underlying "the Reorganization at South Kensington," at least as regards "the Indian collections, with which alone I am here concerned. But it is a two-edged vindication, justifying alike the authorities at South Kensington and the agitation aroused by Mr. Lindo Myers, Mr. J. D. Crace, Mr. Vincent Robinson, C. I. E., and Sir Henry Howorth, and Professors Boyd Dawkins and Henry Balfour, whose disinterested intervention in the matter will serve to confirm the authorities, alike at South Kensington and in Whitehall, in the course on which they have now definitively started under the wisely ordained, and well practised direction of Mr. Cecil Smith.

In his letter in "The Times" of the 30th ult. Sir Henry Howorth rebukes me with a courtesy I gratefully appreciate for "the gaiety of spirit" in which I have entered into this controversy; but no one knows better than Sir Henry Howorth that Democrituss was not less earnest in his teachings, for all his gaiety, than the graver Heraclitus; and we shall none laugh much longer.—I have, etc.,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

St. Caradoc's Day.

CROPS IN INDIA.

Damaged by Rain in the U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Contrary to expectation, the recent rain appears to have done more damage in the United Provinces than in the Punjab. Almost all the United Provinces districts report injury to crops on threshing floors, but the loss is not believed to have been heavy. Some damage to extra crops is also reported and mangoes have suffered in places. On the other hand, the rain did good to standing crops in the higher Kumaon hills and in Dera Dun. Sugarcane has benefited generally and water-supply and fodder are now reported as adequate. The crop telegram adds that scarcity is about to be declared in a part of South Garhwal.

In Bengal the rain upon the whole has done good, but prices of food-grains show a distinct tendency to rise in the famine area of Darbhanga, especially away from the railway stations.

Eastern Bengal and Assam report a farther rise of one per cent. in the price of common rice.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 28th April :—

Slight rain during week in parts Sind, Gujarat, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, East Khandesh, Gujarat Native States, Baroda and Kolhapur. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by hailstorm in parts Sukkur and by frost in parts Ahmedabad. Cotton damaged by frost in parts Ahmedabad. Standing crops generally in fair to good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Panch Mahals, Satara, Ijapur and Palanpur, nearly over in Karachi, East Khandesh, Nasik and Savantvadi and continues in parts Sind, Kaira and Kanara. Threshing nearly completed in Kolaba and Ahmadnagar and in progress in parts Sukkur, Hyderabad, Broach, West Khandesh, Palanpur and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking completed in Karnatak and Kolhapur and continues in parts Gujarat, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Karachi, Rewa Kantha. Lands being perpared for next season in parts Karachi Hyderabad, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Baroda and Kolhapur. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum, Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate except in parts Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur and Belgaum. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Surat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum. Prices of foodgrains fallen slightly in Sukkur, Satara and Dharwar, risen slightly in Hyderabad, Broach, East Khandesh and Poona and generally stationary elswhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 26 to 40 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 63 per cent., in Konkan 3 to 25 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 38 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 65 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Emigration on a small scale progressing in Bijapur. Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 17th instant—Bijapur—workers 288, gratuitous 10.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

All India Championship.

The following are the results of the games played on Thursday evening :—

Mr. H. E. Banji	beat	Mr. N. W. Patwardhan.
Mr. E. H. Waterfield	"	Mr. Ratansey Valji.
Mr. K. D. Unvala	"	Mr. D. J. Variava.
Mr. L. N. Karle	"	Mr. A. S. Taraporevala.

GREAT HOTEL FIRE.

Fatal Panic among 300 Inmates.

New York, April 16.

St. George's Hotel, a huge lodging house for labourers at San Francisco, was completely destroyed by fire early this morning. None of the 300 lodgers had time to dress, so quickly did the flames consume the building.

Many escaped by jumping on to the roof of an adjoining workshop. Scores clambered down the firemen's ladders.

Twenty of the lodgers are missing. They are believed to be buried in the ruins. Six have been fatally burned, and large numbers were seriously injured in the panic-stricken rush to escape.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, April 10.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.—Sub-Lieut H F Minett to be lieutenant (April 2). Assist Paymr A J Padfield to be paymaster (April 5).

War Office, April 9.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the transfer of his Majesty King Haakon VII of Norway, KG, GCB, GCVO, etc, from the honorary colonelcy of the King's Own Royal Regiment, Norfolk Imperial Yeomanry, to the honorary colonelcy of the Norfolk (the King's Own Royal Regiment) Yeomanry, with precedence as in the Imperial Yeomanry (April 1).

War office, April 13.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen Sir C Ferguson, Bart, M V O, D S O to be Inspector of infantry; Col (temporary Brig-Gen) G F Gorringe, C M G, D S O, from Director of Movements and Quartering at Headquarters, to command a brigade; Col G V Kemball, C B, D S O, from an Assistant Director, to be a Director at Headquarters, and is granted the temporary rank Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Col (temporary Brig-Gen) G F Gorringe, C M G, D S O; Lieut-Col F S Maude, C M G, D S O, from General Staff Officer second grade, Second London Division, Territorial Force, to be an Assistant Director at Headquarters, vice Col G V Kemball, C B, D S O; Major W H Greenly, D S O, 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, from a Brigade-Major, to be Staff Officer (for Cavalry) to the Inspector-General of the Forces; Major J A C Somerville, the Royal Sussex Regt, to be a General Staff Officer, third grade at Headquaters, vice Capt C A L Yate, the King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf; Capt R F J Gwyn, the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt to be a recruiting staff officer second class, vice Qrmr. and Honorary Capt T Batchelar, the King's Own Royal (Lancaster Regt) Capt R T Roper, the Dorsetshire Regt to be a Brigade Major, vice Major L J Bols, the Devonshire Regt (April 1); Capt W D Wright, VO, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt, to be a General Staff Officer, third grade, at Headquarters, vice Capt E B Ashmore, R A (April 2); Lieut C W Bambury, Coldstream Guards, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen J M Grierson, CVO, CB, CMG, Commanding First Division, vice Lieut H W Walker, RA, (March 14).

Establishments.

School of Signalling—The undermentioned captains to be instructors :—E F W Barker, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf); L C Hope, the Dorsetshire Regt (April 1).

Cavalry.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Second Lieut H F Slattery resigns his commission (April 14).

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Gentleman Cadet J S Ainsworth, from the Royal Military College, to be second-lieutenant, in succession to Lieut A B Lawson, promoted (April 14).

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars—Lieut J V Gilligan resigns his commission (April 14).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Royal Engineer Troops—Capt H J Elles to be adjutant, vice Capt C E G Vesey (April 10).

Infantry.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Capt. H. W. Edden retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907, (April 14.)

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt,—Capt. H. V. Rhodes is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry, (March 15.)

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Lieut C H T Lucas to be Captain, on augmentation (April 1).

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut D W G Leight-Pemberton resigns his commission (April 14).

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Gentleman Cadet A C S Belcher, from the Royal Military College, to be second-lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R F Guy, promoted (April 14).

The Manchester Regt—Lieut G P Wymer to be Captain, on augmentation (April 1).

The Highland Light Inf—Lieut P B Davis to be adjutant, vice Brevet Major E Armstrong (April 9).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Second-Lieut G G F P Greville to be lieutenant, vice J G Adams, seconded (Feb 12).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut K C Weldon to be Captain, vice L F Renny, seconded (Jan 22).

The West India Regt—Lieut R B Lewis is seconded for service with the West African Regt (March 20).

The Army Service Corps.

Lieut G A Goldie-Taubman resigns his commission (April 14); Second-Lieut B H H Barrett, R A, is transferred (on probation) as second-lieutenant (Dec 14).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut-Col F A B Daly, CB, retires on retired pay (April 14).

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev E A S Gell, MA, to be chaplain to the forces, fourth class (April 13).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.—

Miss F M MacGregor, Sister, resigns her appointment (March 25).

Army Ordnance Department.

Capt O B Harter, the Durham Light Inf, Ordnance Officer, third class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the rank of major, under the provisions of Articles 287, 372, and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (April 1).

Army Pay Department

Capt A C J Campbell, paymaster, to be major (April 1).

Memoranda.

Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A H Morris C M G D S O, the Royal Irish Regt (now lieutenant-colonel, Half-pay List), to be brevet colonel (Nov 23).

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels, Indian Army, to be brevet colonels—D M Thompson, Supply and Transport Corps (Jan 14); R M Twigg, 1st Batt, 39th Garhwal Rifles (Feb 4).

Reserve of Officers.

E A L Nickerson, late lieutenant, the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt) to be lieutenant (April 14).

Admiralty, 13th April.

The seniorities of the undermentioned Engineer-Lieutenants have been antedated to the 1st April, 1901:—John Charles Talbot Percy Lessigham Edmonds.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederick White, D S O, is placed

RACE VIEW HOTEL.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

THOUGH we only COMMENCED on BOOKING from the 1st instant, in a fortnigh almost all accommodation has been taken up.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS

£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC

TAXIDERMISTS,

DRUM CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.

TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.

JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,

CROFT MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. O. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,

(Bombay to the Bosphorous)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

(A Selection of Leading Cases.)

By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Re. 6

"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Rosewood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazett Ld."

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.

DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.

Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

LARGE STOCK.

7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION,

THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MECUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.

Each Vol Re. 3-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 13-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,

THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda,

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND

PIANOS

at London Cash Prices in India.

QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH, GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF, From Rs 550 to Rs. 8,000

Instalments from Rs. 25.

and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.

If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SWEDESHI CLOTH DEPOT.

THE Public is notified hereby that the GOODS Manufactured at The Manekji Petit Mills, The Bomanji Petit Mills, The Dinshawji Petit Mills, The Faramji Petit Mills and the Emperor Edward Mills, can be had from SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, at his Shop in Ganeshwadi, near Moolji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay, and also from his Shop at Calcutta, No. 65 3 Pacha Gally.

THE LIST OF THE GOODS OBTAINABLE:—

Grey, Bleached and Fancy Cloth, High Class Dhoters, Dhotis, Long Cloth and Mull-Mulls; high class White Twills, Stripped Twills, Damask, Fancy Checks, Susi, and Drills bleached as well as unbleached; High Class Turkish Towels, Honey Comb Towels and napkins both bleached and unbleached, of various kinds; Dusters, Fancy White Bed-Sheets bleached and unbleached; Fancy Coloured Bed Sheets, Counterpans and Fancy white and coloured Table Cloths; Sewing and knitting Threads of different kinds, Gurnseys, Pants, Caps, Socks, and Stockings. Also Fancy Cloth for Calcutta (Gumchas, Check-Chadders, Checks, Dhotis, Susi Sari, etc., etc.)

HEAD OFFICE:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, Ganeshwadi, Post No. 2, Bombay.

BRANCH:—SHAH LAKHMIDAS MOORARJI, 65-3, Pacha Gally, Calcutta.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been pure and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIES:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co. Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 or cash in advance, including delivery.

CROMPTON & CO., LD.,

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, FANS, &c.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Mr. C. C. WATSON, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Captain J. G. GREIG, Military Secretary, Captain T. C. LUCAS, R. A. M. C., Surgeon, Captain E. G. DRUMMOND, Aide-de-Camp Captain C. T. DAVIS, Aide-de-Camp, Captain F. H. CHARLTON, Aide-de-Camp, which cannot be delivered at Government House, BOMBAY, by 12-30 p. m. on 1st May, 1909, should be ADDRESSED to "BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town, until further notice.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,

Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Bombay, Dated 29th April, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1909.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

"THE maddest Budget ever introduced", is the phrase Sir Frederick Banbury employed in describing Mr. Lloyd-George's proposals to meet the heavy financial deficit which the Chancellor of the Exchequer revealed. That is precisely what Sir Frederick, a Railway and Bank director, and other wealthy men must think of it, for it is distinctly democratic in its tendency—to make the rich and industrious pay for the impecunious and the lazy. "Plundering the middle-classes and beggaring the reserve forces of the country" is the Conservative form of condemnation. Perhaps Mr. Austen Chamberlain's description was most applicable when he declared that the statement was not merely a Budget, but a vast and complex legislative programme, which would require two or three Parliaments for its discussion. Undoubtedly it will, though resolutions increasing the duties on spirits and tobacco and taxing motors and petrol were at once adopted. Why the Nationalists are determined to oppose this "extraordinary Budget" is a mystery, except that they prefer to be "again the Government." Surely they approve the absorption by Government of a fifth of the unearned increment of urban land and the tax on unearned incomes, those of the capitalist and the landlord, the individual who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. The taxing of motor-cars would be unobjectionable to those who do not possess them, but that it is calculated to handicap a thriving industry in a country of engineering progress. It is reasonable to suppose that the minimum tax will be imposed on a doctor's car and those used strictly for purposes of trade. The duty on clubs is less objectionable if it is to include trades unions and benefit societies as well as the political and social clubs, which reap no profits. That on tobacco is not to be commended, for his pipe is the solace of the poor labouring man as his cigar is that of the well-to-do. The increase of the tax on spirits will conduce to the more liberal consumption of the national beverage beer, without probably bringing in more revenue to the State. Taxation is already as high as is agreeable to the people of England, and we shall not be surprised if the prophecy is fulfilled in the overthrow of Government, whose only hope seems to be to steer the course between panic and parsimony and hurry on with the construction of fighting-ships while the country is so profoundly agitated on the subject. Aided by Nationalist dissent and the disaffection of the middle classes, the Conservative party might very easily score a victory, if in pursuance of its tariff reform scheme it urged that the foreigner should pay the money which is required, instead of being permitted to dump his goods in the country, to compete with and oust those which must produce profits sufficiently large to pay rent, wages and duty before they can be placed upon the market.

OPIUM-SMOKING. THE Commission which was appointed in July 1907, to make a full and diligent enquiry into the extent to which excessive indulgence in the smoking of opium prevails in the Straits Settlements, has recently issued a report which contains many conclusions and suggestions of more than passing interest to people in India. The whole subject of opium-smoking has long been a favourite topic with a certain class of moralists in England who are accustomed in season and out of season to denounce in unmeasured terms a habit of which they have no first-hand knowledge whatever, and who are apt to forget that if the opium-traffic were entirely stopped the loss of revenue to more than one of England's possessions in the East would be so great as to practically preclude Government from initiating reforms in other branches of the administration and from financing works necessary to the progress of those possessions. We understand that quite recently in country places in England lectures have been given by persons who, to judge by their vehement attacks upon opium-smoking, have decided that this is the most crying evil in existence and that it must therefore necessarily be subjugated before any attempt can or need be made to deal with the many vices of civilization in the West. Such as these rarely pause to consider the financial effect of the objects which they preach and find nothing worth consideration in the fact that they are preaching morality at the expense of other people's pockets. The report of the Straits Settlements Commission ought to provide a wholesome reminder to the leaders of the anti-opium crusade that there is a financial side to the question. The tables appended to the report prove that for many years past about half the total revenue of the Settlements has been derived from opium. Prohibition of the habit by legislation and prohibition of import would not only entail the loss of half the present revenue, but would also necessitate the employment of an expensive staff to prevent smuggling. The possibility of raising revenue by other means was apparently most carefully discussed by the Commission, which however was unable to come to any agreement as to the best course to adopt, since strong objections were urged against every proposal put forward. More interesting perhaps than the findings on the financial question are the conclusions of the Commission on the physical and moral effects of indulgence in the habit. In the first place the Commissioners, after due consideration of the reasons alleged for opium-smoking, lay down that the habit is absolutely on all fours with the European's use of alcohol and tobacco, and that it is nothing more than the expression among the Chinese of the universal tendency of human nature to some form of indulgence. If this be true, it is an additional reason why anti-opium crusaders in England should turn their attention to the eradication of bad habits nearer home, particularly as constant indulgence in the opium-habit does not apparently act as an incentive to acts of violence or moral degradation to anything like the extent that alcoholism does in European countries. The Commissioners further decided, after an exhaustive survey of an immense volume of evidence, much of which was supplied by the representatives of anti-opium societies, that for tasks requiring severe physical exertion the smoker was not the equal of the non-smoker, but that in the case of skilled artisans there is practically no difference in the relative value of those who indulge in and those who are not addicted to the habit. Moreover, even in the matter of severe physical labour the effect of opium-smoking appears to have been exaggerated, for it was proved that the coal-coolies of the Straits Settlements, of whom 60 per cent. are opium-smokers, were second only in rapidity of coaling to the organized force employed on similar labour at Port Said. Further evidence showed that there were few instances of smokers starving themselves and neglecting their families in order to obtain the drug; there was very little pauperism among smokers, and loafers were conspicuous by their absence; while the worst form of offence which could be directly traced to indulgence in the drug was petty theft. When one considers the terrible crimes which are directly caused by the western vice of over-indulgence in alcohol, the opinions of the most rabid anti-opium apostle must surely undergo some change and the smug morality which condemns "the poor Indian" and "the heathen Chinee" must feel its foundations less secure than they have hitherto appeared.

We fancy that if an exhaustive enquiry were made from every native of India that smokes opium, evidence very similar to that laid before the Straits Settlements Commission would be obtained. Of the many natives, for example, who regularly frequent the opium clubs in Bombay the great majority would be found not to have been sensibly degraded by the habit, and a great many of them would certainly be unable to face the buffets of ill-fortune were it not for the solace of the nightly pipe. We remember hearing of one old man who claimed that opium-smoking had actually helped him to save money. He earned on an average about eight or ten annas a day. Out of this he purchased one good meal for about four annas, spent two annas on his nightly smoke, and placed the balance aside for the future. "Had I not come here evening after evening to smoke and sleep," he remarked, "I should have perforce wandered about the city and spent all my earnings, and at the same time should have lost the readiness to go forth every morning and work which is engendered by a peaceful night." Another point upon which the Bombay opium-smoker lays rightly or wrongly much stress is that the percentage of regular smokers who have been attacked by or succumbed to plague is very small indeed, and that this immunity from a disease which has penetrated every quarter of the city is due to the hidden virtue of the drug. This is a contention which should not perhaps be accepted without a regular enquiry; but it is firmly upheld by the devotees of "the black smoke" and may contain a germ of truth. Another point to which the Commission draw attention is that prohibitive legislation, even if it could achieve success without an international agreement to stop the growth of the poppy, would most assuredly lead firstly to smuggling and secondly to the adoption by the population of substitutes such as morphia, which are far more deleterious in their effects than opium. We in India have some knowledge of the avid manner in which certain classes of the population have taken to the consumption of cocaine and of the evil consequences of that habit; and it is perhaps not going too far to say that if opium-smoking in accordance with the dictates of Exeter Hall were absolutely prohibited here, the difficulties and dangers already attendant upon the craze for cocaine and similar drugs would be very materially increased. As the Commission has pointed out, the ordinary man must indulge in something; and of the various forms of indulgence now prevalent throughout the world, opium-smoking is on the whole perhaps less harmful than any except tobacco-smoking.

On the other hand there is no reason why improvements in the matter of locality, ventilation and supervision might not be insisted upon as well in India as in the Straits Settlements. So far as supervision is concerned, there is little improvement to be made in Bombay; but ventilation and sanitation of existing clubs where opium is regularly smoked have hitherto received little attention. Anything more squalid and oppressive than the appearance and atmospheric of some of these places can hardly be imagined and much could be done by intelligent supervision to render them cleaner. An age-limit might perhaps also be fixed, with a view to preventing the acquirement of the habit by young people. This is strongly recommended for adoption in the Straits Settlements by the Commissioners, who conclude their lengthy report with an expression of opinion that the elimination of the desire to smoke opium can only be possible as a result of education. In view of the earlier statement that opium-smoking is merely a form of the universal tendency of humanity to some form of indulgence, we much doubt whether education would have any appreciable effect upon the habit; or possibly it should rather be said that education is liable, when eradicating ancient forms of self-indulgence, to substitute other and newer forms which may in the end prove quite as harmful as the former. The danger of educating Oriental peoples in Western ideas is at times remarkable, and it is very questionable whether any drastic or comprehensive steps ought to be taken to eradicate from among Eastern people practices which have existed for a very long time and which, as in the case of opium-smoking, can be proved after patient enquiry not to have exercised an absolutely fatal effect upon their followers.

HOLLAND'S JOY. THE hearts of all the peoples of the world will go out in greeting to the Dutch and their Queen in joy at the news that an heir to the throne has been born. It is eight years since the young Queen was married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the disappointments which she has borne on several occasions have but added to her popularity with her subjects. The desire for an heir had two causes amidst the Dutch; first that the line of Orange should be carried on and secondly that there should be no ruler sent from Germany when Queen Wilhelmina passes away. It is only natural that the greatest eagerness should have been displayed that the heir should be a prince, for however great may be a nation's affection for a Queen, common sense dictates that it is better that a King shall rule. But the welcome to the little princess will be none the less warm and the recent days and weeks of suspense will but endear her to those over whom she may some day rule. For many weeks past great preparations have been made and in every church special services of prayer have been held and the decorous and homely Dutch Court has relaxed somewhat of its simple austerity, swept as it has been by feverish hopes and fears. The anxiety over the question of the succession has been greater than has been generally realised. Early last month an important measure was passed by the States-General to provide a Regent and guardian for the Royal child. In the event of the death of the Queen, the Queen Mother, Queen Emma, will become the Regent, and should she also die the Prince Consort will act while the latter will be the child's guardian. This has given rise to an important suggestion for the making of a change in the existing Constitution. By an old law it is impossible for any change to be made in the Constitution during the existence of a Regent. It is argued that during the Regency quite possibly the child might die, in which lamentable event, by existing law, the line of succession would pass to a German Prince. It is suggested that this state of affairs should be altered. As matters stand, and supposing the Regent were apprehensive of the child dying, and wanted to make such a law, it would be impossible. If a law were made now empowering a Regent to pass such a measure—of course, with the approval of the States-General—then it might be possible to "make some other arrangement." In plain words, if the child were about to die, the Regent, in conjunction with the States-General, would be in a position to arrange for a successor other than the one at present in the line of succession. But the heir has been born, and though for state reasons the change in the Constitution is eminently desirable, it is to be hoped that, even though made, it may never be necessary to put the provisions into operation.

H. M. S. "PERSEUS," Captain F. G. Bird, R.N., will sail to-day for Colombo.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Madras has accepted the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. J. Twigg as an additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

AT their weekly meeting yesterday the Directors of the Bank of Bengal reduced the rate for demand loans from 7 to 6 per cent.

THE "Statesman" says that the Indian Tea Association have offered to send Dr. Bentley, who, with Captain Christophers, has been investigating the Blackwater and other fevers in the Duars, to carry on similar investigations in Assam.

MAJOR C. GOUGH, Ahmednagar depot, will probably officiate as Director General of the Remount Department, vice Colonel Broome, who goes home on leave shortly.

MR. A. Y. C. CAMPBELL, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras, proceeds on five months' leave from the 2nd June, Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, who is to act for him, will leave Madras for Ootacamund a few days before that date. The Ootacamund Race Ball at Government House takes place on Thursday, the 6th May.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

POLITICS IN EASTER WEEK.

Swinburne.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, APRIL 16.

THERE ought to be no politics in Easter Week and practically there would be none but for the Socialistic parties who always hold their annual conferences at a time when the rest of the community likes to enjoy itself in a more rational way. But so far as onlookers are concerned those who cater for the amusement of the Easter holiday maker have provided nothing so entertaining as a portion of the proceedings of the Conferences at Edinburgh and Bristol. The Independent Labour Party met in the Scottish metropolis and the Social Democratic Federation in the capital of Western England. It is a good thing that they did not both meet in the same city or there might have been, as the Irish say, Wigs on the Green, so bitter is the hatred between the two main sections of the militant Socialists. And not only is the Social Democratic Federation at daggers drawn with the Independent Labour Party, but the latter as we have seen so strikingly exemplified during the past few days is torn asunder by internal strife. Timid people who thought the world was coming to an end when a score or so of Labour men were returned to the House of Commons at the last general election can be reassured. The Social Revolution is not coming just yet and in view of the fierce dissensions in the ranks of the Socialists and the scarcity of cash it looks almost as if the Independent Labour Party may disappear after the present Parliament is dissolved. But to return to the Conferences. The Social Democratic Federation president in his opening address on Good Friday poured scorn on "comrades" of the type of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Philip Snowden and for their alleged alliance with the Liberal Party whose sole aim, he declared, was to fight the battles of the Plutocracy. The Labour Party according to many of its leading lights is charmed with the ways of Liberal politicians and their output of Socialistic legislation. Well, Socialists are not. As Mr. Hyndman bosses the Federation it will not surprise anyone to learn that the Conference *inter alia* passed a resolution wishing the races and peoples of Hindustan "an early emancipation from the despotic and ruinous domination of Great Britain" and demanding directly elected public authority. The Independent Labour Party began its Conference on Saturday, not with the Chairman's address, which was not delivered until Monday, but with a discussion as to whether the party should secede from the Labour Representation Committee as desired by the more advanced spirits. But the latter proved to be in a hopeless minority—8 against 378. The Grayson group did better in an attempt to give individual branches the liberty which the despised supporters of capitalism enjoy as to the selection of their own Parliamentary candidates, but they did not carry their day. The autocrats of the Central Council, Mr. Keir-Hardie and the rest, would not hear of this and the proposal was defeated by 244 to 136. The motion refusing a salary to any Labour member who does not sign the constitution of party and aimed at Mr. Grayson was carried by 332 votes to 64. But it will not take effect until the end of the Parliament, a suggestion that it should be operative at the end of the present session not finding favour with the Conference. Having as it were passed a vote of censure on Mr. Grayson at one sitting the Conference passed a vote of confidence in him at their next meeting by referring back two paragraphs in the report with reference to his refusal to appear in the same platform as Mr. Keir-Hardie, and the subsequent cancellation by the Council of his lecturing engagements—paid lecturing engagements of course. Your professional Socialist is one respect like the despised commercial man. Nothing for nothing is his motto. The resolution to refer back the paragraphs in question, in other words to delete them, was carried by 217 against 194. The Conference was frightened when it saw the result—the retirement from the Council of the four leaders—and not only restored the deleted paragraphs but implored Messrs. Hardie, Macdonald, Snowden and Glasier to withdraw their resignations—a request contemptuously refused. Altogether the new party which was to do such wonders has made a terrible exhibition of its incompetence which will not be forgotten at the polls.

SWINBURNE.

"Song was his natural voice. He was the greatest of our lyrical poets—of the world's I could say, considering what a language he had to wield." In these few words our greatest living novelist happily describes the man who until a week ago was our greatest living poet. Swinburne's end came rather suddenly. He had been a victim of the prevailing epidemic and the dreaded pneumonia followed. The public were not made acquainted with his condition until a few hours before he passed away. A paragraph in the *Times* of last Saturday mentioned that he was dangerously ill. He died at 10 a. m. the same day. His only surviving sister who was devoted to him, Miss Isabel Swinburne, was too ill to visit him and his faithful companion, Mr. Watts-Dunton was also confined to his bed with influenza. Swinburne had outlived the prejudice which his writings formerly caused to many good people and made it impossible for Lord Salisbury to offer him the Laureateship as apparently that statesman desired to do on the death of Tennyson. Whether Swinburne would have accepted the post if it had been offered to him is another matter. Probably he would have refused. "Ought he not to have been buried in Westminster Abbey?" some ask. Those who put this question are not amongst his truest friends. The Dean of Westminster was saved from a delicate duty by not receiving, as it is semi-officially announced, a request from any authorized person that sepulture should be given to the remains of the great poet in the national Walhalla. What those nearest and dearest to Swinburne think of the subject is expressed in the following interesting paragraph which appears in the *Times*.—"Mr. Swinburne had no need of any such distinction as might be conferred by burial in Westminster Abbey"; probably he never dreamed of it and the idea of it would have been accounted no honour by him. Indeed one might have put his views on the subject much more emphatically. None of the great poets, with the exception of Tennyson, is interred in the Abbey. Shakespeare, Marlowe, Byron, Shelley and Keats do not repose there and he would have disliked the idea. His fame, great as it is, is only now dawning upon the world. A quarter of a century ago there were those who objected to his work, but that is a tendency that has passed and every year has seen a vast extension of his circle of readers and his name will endure when most of those of the last century have been forgotten. He would not have agreed to being buried in the Abbey if they had supplicated him to allow it.

INDIA AND "THE YARD."

The Secretary of the National Vigilance Association for the suppression of the White Slave Traffic in a letter to the Press points out that Mr. F. S. Bullock, C.I.E., one of the chief constables of the Metropolitan Police Force and formerly a member of the Indian Civil Service, has been unsparing in his efforts to safeguard and protect young English girls connected with theatrical troupes who accept positions at Continental music halls. Indeed his labours in this direction have formed the basis of a Bill recently introduced in the House of Commons to bring home to registry offices greater responsibility when placing young girls in employment abroad. Mr. Bullock will be remembered by many of your readers as the former Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. He retired from the Indian Service in 1899 and three years later was appointed to his present position as one of Sir Edward Henry's lieutenants. I do not know what New Scotland Yard would do without India. The present Commissioner, two out of the three Assistant Commissioners and two at least of the five Chief Constables are men of Indian official experience. By the way, one of the Chief Constables is Captain Dean who was on the Government House staff when the late Sir James Ferguson was ruler of the Western Presidency.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The *Star* in its report of the "scene" in the Synod Hall, Edinburgh, reports Mr. Keir-Hardie as saying *a propos* of the retirement of himself and others from the Council of the I. L. P.:—"We are not leaving the party, but we decline to depart from the lines of *sanity* and follow some vague chimera of Socialism." The italics are mine. Strange such difference there should be between a "v" and an "s"—for of course the word used by the speaker was not "vanity" but "sanity." Can it be that the error was wilfully committed by some compositor in the *Star* office who admires the young man of the swelled head?

Sir George Birdwood sticks to his guns with regard to the Indian Museum and has in to-day's *Times* a very interesting letter of more than a column in length indicating the principle underlying the "reorganisation at South Kensington" so far as the Indian collections are concerned. But the vindication is, he admits, a two-edged one, justifying alike the powers that be and the agitation aroused by Mr. Myers, Mr. Crase, Mr. Robinson and others "whose disinterested intervention in the matter will serve," he slily adds, "to confirm the authorities alike at South Kensington and in Whitehall in the course on which they have now definitely started under the wisely-ordained and well-practised direction of Mr. Cecil Smith." If the changes have as Sir George says been "definitively started" perhaps we shall hear no more about the postponed deputation got up by that high-sounding and ornamental body known as the British Empire League.

It is generally supposed that, with the exception of the Foreign Office, appointments in the higher branches of all the Government departments in this country are obtained by competitive examination. Curiously enough the officials of the Board of Education, which is I suppose numerically almost the largest of the bureaux, are appointed without any examination. The reason I suppose is that they are all University men and that they are chosen on their academic record. Nevertheless it is rather strange that the nomination system should exist in a department whose work largely consists in seeing that other people are properly prepared for examination. There is another curious feature in connection with the Education Department—a feature it shares with the departments administered by Mr. Burns, Mr. Churchill and Lord Carrington. The Board of Education it is called. There is a board consisting of the Minister at the head of the office—Mr. Runciman is the present occupant of the position—the Lord President of the Council; the Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But the Board never meets and I believe never has met. This is another instance of the "English make-believe" that excites the surprise of intelligent foreigners when they come to London to study the working of our institutions.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The Government of India have decided that the India Army Order permitting students of the Indian Staff College when absent from College on temporary duty otherwise than when attached to other arms of the service for attached course, to draw detention allowance shall have retrospective effect from 1st October 1907.

THE age of candidates for appointment from the Regular Army to the Army Service Corps has been raised to twenty-five years.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. S. COOPER, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted a further extension of leave to the 1st October.

MR. MASSY, Chairman of the newly formed Aerial League of the British Empire, has received an anonymous letter enclosing a gift of £1,000 for over-seas and colonial propaganda work.

GEORGE PIERCE, who was wrongfully deported from Canada after he had been emigrated on the recommendation of the Woolwich Distress Committee, has been awarded £140 compensation.

HEAVY falls of cliff have taken place at Cape Blancnez and on the line of cliffs between Sangatte and Escalles, west of Calais, owing to the encroachment of the sea at the base of the cliffs.

SOMETHING in the shape of a block seems likely to set in as regards promotion in the higher ranks of the Navy, though it will not be of a nature to create any inconvenience or disappointment. It was to have been expected, and was foreseen by those who pay an intelligent attention to Service matters as they affect the fleet. The year 1908 will long stand out as a record one, so far as promotion in the senior ranks is concerned; this notwithstanding that 1905, 1906, and 1907 were marked by a considerable improvement on the first few years of the century. In 1905 eighteen captains obtained their flags, in 1906 sixteen, and in 1907 eighteen. Between January 1st and December 31st, 1908, there were twenty-one promotions. After such an exodus of flag officers it stands to reason that there should be some slackness experienced, many of those who would have taken their retirement this year having gone of their own accord. This is quite understood in the service; but friends outside who watch events may fail to appreciate the reasons why some rates of progress are not being maintained.

THE BUDGET.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

"Plundering the Midddle Classes."

IRISH OPPOSITION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in his Budget speech, stated that the realised deficit on the year 1908-09 was £714,000, making a total deficit of £16,500,000.

He proposes to increase the income-tax on earned incomes of over £3,000 by two-pence. Earned incomes of under £500 will receive certain abatements for every child under sixteen years of age.

He imposes a super-tax of six-pence on incomes of £5,000 and readjusts the death and succession duties, estimating that the changes will produce £3,920,000.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who has spoken for three hours, is exhausted and will resume his speech later.

LATER.

Other Budget proposals are a tax on Clubs, and various increases and graduations in the liquor taxes and licenses, which will produce £2,600,000.

The State will henceforth take one-fifth of unearned increment in the value of urban land, which will produce a revenue to the amount of £150,000, and a tax of one half-penny in the pound will be imposed on the capital value of undeveloped urban land producing £350,000.

The duty on spirits will be raised by 3s. 9d. per gallon, producing an additional £1,600,000. The duty on unmanufactured tobacco will be increased by eight-pence per pound, and a corresponding increase will be made in the duty on manufactured tobacco which will yield £1,900,000.

Changes in the stamp duties are estimated to yield £550,000, and after making various minor adjustments, there is an estimated surplus available for contingencies of £448,000.

Mr. Lloyd-George foreshadowed an increase in Naval expenditure and said that the national safety lay between panic and parsimony. "We must maintain our supremacy."

He foreshadowed wide social reforms including industrial insurance, afforestation, and unemployment labour exchanges.

The tax on motors would be devoted to the improvement of roads.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who spoke for four and a half hours, received an ovation on resuming his seat.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

In the House of Commons last night, the resolutions increasing the duties on spirits and tobacco and taxing motors and petrol were adopted. No alteration is made in the duties on tea and sugar.

The Budget has created the most profound sensation and it is expected that the debate on the proposals will be prolonged into the autumn.

It is described by the Conservatives as plundering the middle-classes and beggaring the reserve forces of the country.

The Liberals declared that it constitutes an immense advance towards democratic finance surpassing their highest expectations.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who followed Mr. Lloyd-George in the debate, said that the Chancellor's statement was not merely a Budget but a vast and complex legislative programme which would require two or three Parliaments for its discussion.

He regretted that Mr. Lloyd-George, in spite of his brave words, had not provided the necessary battleships.

Mr. Redmond said that the Nationalists would vigorously oppose this extraordinary Budget, while Sir Frederick Banbury described it as the maddest ever introduced.

(FOM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

A special London cablegram to the "Statesman" says that Mr. Lloyd-George has announced no change in the tea duty.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

Formation of a New Cabinet.

CONGRATUTATION FROM INDIAN MUSLIMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Tewfik Pasha is forming a new Cabinet.

There are general rejoicings in the Turkish provinces over Mohammed's succession.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The deposition of Abdul Hamid has been well received at Adana and Mersina and has improved the situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent to the new Sultan of Turkey :—"The Muslim mercantile community of Calcutta, in meeting assembled, offer respectful homage to the first Constitutional Caliphs, but Indian Muslim feeling is strongly against the extreme measure towards the deposed Sultan, whose memory is still held in great reverence."

THE Hazara forests fared very badly last year in the matter of fires, nearly 24,000 acres having been burnt. Incendiarism seems to have been freely indulged in by the villagers with the main object of getting a good grass crop. Of recent years the grass crop in these parts has shewn signs of deterioration both in quality and quantity owing to the accumulation of fallen needless and the careless system of cutting the grass. The Conservator of Forests proposes the introduction of a system of punitive closures of burnt down areas instead of punishment by fines. The Government of India agree that it may be necessary to resort to this measure.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Arrival of Russian Force.

VIZIER AND MINISTER DISMISSED.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN PROTEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The Russian force has arrived at Tabriz.

LATER.

The Shah has dismissed the Grand Vizier and Minister of War and has appointed his reactionary uncle, Naib-es-Sultaneh, to both portfolios.

The British and Russian Legations have intimated their disapproval.

Telegrams received in St. Petersburg report that the Russian advance guard has been joyfully received in Tabriz.

ROYAL VISITS.

Great Demonstration.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of England, the King and Queen of Italy, the Empress Marie and the Duke and Duchess of Aosta met at Baia and exchanged most cordial visits on board the Royal yacht and Italian warships to-day.

Signor Tittoni was present.

Cheering crowds lined the shore and thronged the water in boats. After the visits had been exchanged, King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the Duke and Duchess of Aosta landed to go sight-seeing.

HOLLAND'S JOY.

Birth of a Princess.

LONDON, APRIL 30, 12-50 A.M.

Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, has given birth to a daughter.

LATER.

The accouchement of Queen Wilhelmina was slow but normal. Mother and child are making satisfactory progress. There is rejoicing throughout Holland.

THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Amendment by Lord Cromer.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

On consideration by the House of Lords of the Commons' amendments to the India Councils Bill, Lord Cromer will move an amendment making the power to constitute a Provincial Council applicable to Bengal only.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 30.

The Mahomedans of Fatehpur have passed a resolution to the effect that they regard Lord Minto's reply to the Mahomedan Deputation at Simla in 1906 as an echo from the Throne and hope their interests will be safeguarded and a due share of separate representation granted them under the Reform Scheme.

The Mahomedans of Meerut have passed resolutions protesting in an emphatic manner against the method of additional representation of Mahomedans lately proposed by Government, viewing with great apprehension Government's action in receding from the Secretary of State's promise to concede to the Mahomedan demand for an entirely separate electorate, and stating that the proposed modification is already giving rise to serious discontent among Mahomedans, as it defeats the very object of representative reform. Copies of the resolutions were telegraphed to the Viceroy.

THE YACHT "MURIEL."

Arrival in England.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Mr. Seevell's yacht "Muriel" arrived at Ryde, Isle of Wight, yesterday, after an excellent passage from Gibraltar.

CITY OF OSAKA LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The City of Osaka five per cent. bonds to the amount of £3,084,940 have been issued at 97, and have already been covered.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The One Thousand Guineas.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The race for the One Thousand Guineas was run at Newmarket this afternoon with the following result :—

Electra	1
Princess de Galles	2
Perola	3

Ten ran. The race was won by one length with four lengths between second and third.

The betting at the start was :—

9 to 1 against Electra.
5 to 2 against Princess de Galles.
3 to 1 against Perola.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE STAKES.

The latest Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes betting is as follows :—

6 to 1 against Dean Swift and Rushcutter.
10 to 1 against Ebor.
100 to 6 against Perrier and St. Petersburg.
20 to 1 against Hymettus, Pare Gem and Fairplay.

THE SARA BRIDGE.

Preliminary Operations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 30.

Good progress is being made with the preliminary operations connected with the construction of the Lower Ganges Bridge at Sara, and the Railway Board have recently come to a decision on several important points relating to the project. The locomotive wagons and rails have been purchased locally, as far as it was possible to obtain them, and orders have been sent to England for the balance required. Arrangements have been made for the building of steam launches and flats needed for the transport of all building material to the bridge site. Complete electrical lighting and power installation will be provided, so that the work can proceed night and day, both on well sinking and construction of the training bunds. A decision been reached respecting the grade of approach to the Bridge, a matter of the highest importance in view of the very heavy embankments that will be required, and the question of headway that it will be necessary to adopt has been referred to the Bengal Government for their agreement.

There are two other points which have also been disposed of—(1) the general design of the training works and (2) the question as to whether the Bridge should be built for a single or a double line of rails. After very careful consideration, the Railway Board have decided that piers and approaches should be built for a double track, but that in the first instance, girders for a single line only should be provided.

The important matter that has still to be settled is the site of the transhipping station. This question is connected with the selection of a point at which the chord from the Katihar-Godagiri line should join the main line between Sarai and Jalpaiguri, and also the point at which the proposed broad gauge line from Serajgunge should connect with the main line. This part of the scheme is being separately examined by Mr. Allum, lately in charge of the Katihar-Godagiri Railway, and on receipt of this report, the Railway Board will finally decide as to the best point for transhipment with regard to the collection of material. Stone quarries have been opened up and arrangements are now being made for the acquisition of sand for brick making.

SATARA BOMB CASE.

Further Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 30.

After examining the complainant Sheikh Usman Nathu and the City Sub-Inspector, the prosecution closed the evidence in the bomb trial yesterday.

To-day the Court resumed the hearing at noon. The confessions made before the Magistrate by all the accused in January last and the statements tendered before the trying Magistrate, Mr. Bhide, in March last, were first read to the four accused. They all retracted the confessions and statements and added that they were ill-treated by the Police before the confessions were made. The Prosecutor, Mr. Kale, when arguing, stated that there was an improbability of Police torture in the present case, as the investigations were conducted by the highest Police officers, including Mr. Guider of the Criminal Investigation Department. The arguments of Mr. Kale were not finished when the Court rose.

COLLECTORATE FRAUDS CASE.

Four Peons Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

A Faridpore telegram, dated the 29th instant, says :—The result of the recent Collectorate frauds case was the suspension of four peons, while the Collectorate Nazir and Sheristadar have been called upon to explain. The credit of this detection belongs to Mr. Scott, the Joint Magistrate. The enquiry is still going on.

OPIUM SMUGGLING CASE.

Twenty-one Persons Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

A sensational opium smuggling case is being heard before Mr. Jack, Additional Magistrate, Barisal, in which Yakubati Dobash with twenty others, is charged with smuggling opium from Calcutta and selling it to Maghs at Nyamatpur, Dadpur and other stations, who sell it to the Burmans. Sixty-five witnesses have been examined and fifty remain. The accused are being defended by Calcutta barristers and a strong contingent of the local Bar.

NATTORE MAIL ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

The District Magistrate of Rajshahye yesterday disposed of the case known as the sequel to the Nattore mail robbery case, now being heard in the Calcutta High Court, in which Durlab Mondal, one of the witnesses in the robbery case, is charged with cutting the Government telegraph wire on the night of the robbery, August 8, 1908, at a place midway between Nattore and Rajshahye. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

LATER.

The Nattore Mail robbery and murder case which was heard by Justices Casperz and Ryves at the High Court Criminal Bench concluded to-day. Judgement has been reserved.

THE KHALSA COLLEGE.

Annual Prize Distribution.

SIR L. DANE AND THE SIKHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 30.

Sir Louis Dane presided at the annual distribution of prizes at the Khalsa College, Amritsar, yesterday. His Honour received an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at the College buildings and a distinguished gathering of Sikh notabilities graced the occasion.

Sir Louis Dane very naturally began his speech by reference to that "great event" of the year, the reorganisation of the College. "The Khalsa College," he said, "had been rapidly forfeiting the confidence of the Sikh princes and of Government. It had been threatened by the Punjab University with disaffiliation. It was therefore necessary to take action—and to take action at once—in order to prevent the complete collapse, which would have been a national misfortune and disgrace. There was not, and is not, the least desire to officialise the College or to interfere with its national growth and its special character as a Sikh college; but it was absolutely imperative to regain the confidence of the Sikh States and of the Sikh Panth generally by ensuring that the College remained a Sikh college teaching the pure principles of Khalsa purity, charity, freedom from sectarian prejudices, honesty and loyalty and to reinstate it financially. "The Ship," continued his Honour, "has been successfully steered through the breakers of faction and the whirlpool of unrest, and is now fairly launched with a competent crew with all sails set on the open sea of intellectual and moral advancement, and we may all wish it a most prosperous voyage." The British Government, Sir Louis Dane proceeded, would never be unmindful of the claims and interests of Sikhs and the Sikhs had a special claim on his consideration as he himself had spent most of his district life in Central Punjab.

Sir Louis Dane's speech also contained one notable digression from the main subject that claimed his attention. He strongly urged his audience to test the value of quinine as a preventive against malaria "It will take decades before sanitation alone can stop malaria while quinine can do it in a year or two. It ought to be a penal offence for a man not to take quinine and thereby endanger the health of his neighbours by making himself the focus of infection."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL, 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the exemption from the operation of the Indian Arms Act granted to Kazi Fazal Allah, of Tatta, Karachi District, is withdrawn.

Major J. A. Black, I.M.S., is appointed Chemical Examiner, Bengal, "sub pro-tem."

Major E. Wilkinsen, I.M.S., from the Punjab, is appointed officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Bengal and Assam, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hare, on leave.

Mr H. N. Wright, C.S., is posted temporarily for duty in the Legislative Department in India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointments are recognised of Mr. R. P. Ashton, as acting Danish Consul-General, Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. C. C. Kilburn, and also of Mr. Jolly, as acting Swedish Consul, Aden, during the absence of Mr. Gordon.

The following postings are gazetted:—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. P. Macdonald to be Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

Captain F McConaghey to be Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.

Major B. C. Waterfield to be Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

Major C. B. Rawlinson to be Political Agent, Chitral, Dir and Swat.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. R. Stratton to be Commissioner, Ajmer and Merwara.

The following leave is granted.—Mr. W. E. Jardine, for 12 months; Lieutenant H. V. Bissoe, for 12 months; Mr. S. E. Pears, for six months; Captain F. C. Wilson, for six months; Captain S. E. E. Wilson, for six months; Major F.G. Beville, for seven months; Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Godfrey, for 12 months; and Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Pritchard, for six months.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Kreyer, from leave, becomes Cantonment Magistrate in Rajputana.

INDIAN ARMY.

Promotions.—Major C. E. Hendley to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenant G. G. E. Wylly to be Captain.

Assistant-Surgeon W. J. Paul resigns from the 1st June next.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Silcock, I. M. S., retires with effect from last month.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

C. H. Boycott and C. G. Hallett to be Sub-Lieutenants.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Mercer, Conservator of Forests, has eight months' leave, Mr. A. M. F. Cascia to act.

Captain J. Forrest, I.M.S., reverts to the Madras Presidency and Captain E. A. C. Matthews, I.M.S., to military employ.

The appointments of Colonel Harris, I.M.S., to officiate for Colonel Lukis at the Calcutta Medical College and of Colonel Drury to act for Colonel Harris are now gazetted.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr. W. D. Woollan is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Leave is notified as follows:—To Mr. Sajugopalan, Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, for five weeks; to Mr. Waterfield, Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Burma, for nineteen months; to Mr. Pudumjee, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, for six months.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr. C. Nicoll to succeed Mr. Preston on the India Tea Cess Committee.

Mr. H. T. Pinhey has one year's leave from the 1st instant.

THE Viceroy will hold the usual Levee at Simla on the 24th instant.

IT is understood that Colonel Murray, Inspector-General, Civil Hospital, United Provinces, is likely to proceed upon furlough next July.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. R. D. Anstead to the Indian Agricultural Department to assist the planting industry in India. Mr. Anstead is expected to reach India next month, and is posted to Madras.

NEW MEMBER OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

As was very ap[illegible] remarked by a native con[illegible] the "pucca" appointment temporary, the other day, [illegible] to the Governor's of the Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins [illegible] is well known Council would surprise no one. He [illegible]ed office. to have established his claim to the co[illegible] seat In fact, a few years ago he narrowly missed [illegible] in the Supreme Executive Council. Mr. Jenkins, who is to be in charge of the Judicial portfolio, has used wide and varied experience, and his ability, industry, and straight dealings are acknowledged on all hands. The officers under him will have to show good work: but they may look for every encouragement from him in that case. He does not believe in intermediaries; and all unrepresented interest will find in him a ready champion.

Mr. Jenkins, C. S. I., is an M. A. (Oxon) and succeeds Sir Steyning Edgerley, who has been permitted to resign the Bombay Civil Service with effect from the 16th March last, and for whom he had been officiating as a member of the Bombay Council since the latter's appointment as a member of the Decentralization Commission in November 1907. Mr. Jenkins joined the Service in September 1879; and on his arrival in this country in January 1880 was placed under the Collector of Ahmedabad to learn the routine of official business. In September of that year, he was transferred to Surat as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and officiated as Deputy Collector in Sind, as City Magistrate in Karachi, and manager of Encumbered Estates and Educational Inspector at Shikarpur (Larkhana) in Sind. In May 1887, he was deputed on special duty at Baroda for about two years. On returning to British territory, in March 1889, he officiated as Assistant Commissioner at Karachi, and Sindhi Translator to Government, and then had a year's furlough to Europe from March 1891 to March 1892. On his return to this country in the latter month, Mr. Jenkins officiated as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar in Broach.

In January 1893, Mr. Jenkins was brought down to Bombay and entered that branch of the Service in which he had most distinguished himself in subsequent years. For about three years he officiated at Bombay as Collector of Salt Revenue, and was confirmed in the appointment in October 1896. He had then another furlough to Europe, and on his return to this country in September 1899, reverted to his post of Junior Collector and Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay. Six months later, Mr. Jenkins was promoted to the office of Senior Collector and Collector of Salt Revenue; and in the beginning of January 1901, officiated as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General on External Commerce in addition to his own duties. Two months later, he was appointed Secretary to Government in the Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Departments; and in November 1901, was promoted to the responsible office of acting Chief Secretary to Government. On his return to this country at the end of another furlough to Europe, in July 1903, Mr. Jenkins reverted to his old favourite branch, the Customs, and worked with renewed zeal and ability as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, etc. He was placed on special duty as a member of the Salt Committee from November 1903 to March 1904, and was soon after appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In recognition of his varied and able services, he was in June 1906 made a companion of the Order of the Star of India. On his return to Bombay at the termination of another furlough to Europe, in November 1907, Mr. Jenkins was appointed to act as a Member of Council during the absence on duty of Sir Steyning Edgerley, a post in which he is now confirmed.

SECOND CRIMINAL BENCH.

To Hear Appeals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

It has been decided that the Chief Justice will preside over the new Second Criminal Bench, in company with Mr. Justice Mukerjee. These Judges will take up the hearing of all admitted appeals as they mature and also the Midnapore bomb case appeals.

RANGOON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 30.

The annual general meeting of the Rangoon Trades Association was held yesterday. The Committee's report dealt with a large number of interesting subjects, such as a new Telegraph Office for Rangoon, copyright in photographs, five-rupee currency notes and an Administrator-General for Burma. One chapter dealt with the proposed Indian Reforms, urging the inclusion of the Association in the privilege of nomination to the Council.

The Association vigorously opposed the introduction of a "Cash on Delivery" system between England and India, and the other matters dealt with are the changes in the method of working in the Telegraph Department, weight of inland parcels, the vend of foreign liquors in Burma, the proposed City Court in Rangoon, the trading of coffee shops with the general public and the Indian Factory Commission.

GOVERNMENT KEDDAHS.

Serious Charges of Criminal Misappropriation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 30.

Mr. M. Charg, Deputy Conservator of Forests, in temporary charge of the Government Keddahs, has applied for warrants for the arrest of J. S. Briscoe Birch, Deputy Superintendent, M. C. Gupta, Assistant Superintendent, and a subordinate of the Keddahs named Mukerji, on three charges, namely, for alleged theft of a certain elephant from the Keddah, and frauds in connection with the enlistment of Keddah employes in the Gray Hills and elsewhere.

It was alleged that a number of men, represented as having been employed by the Keddah Department, were not in fact so employed, and that the pay drawn for these men had been misappropriated, and in regard to certain elephant drivers and others it was alleged that pay drawn for them was in excess of the amount paid to them. The alleged fraudsecovered by these charges amounted to Rs. 20,000. The application for warrants was made by Mr. M. Charg, in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Kaka, who granted the application. The three accused have been arrested and admitted to bail.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

(LONDON, APRIL 16. PARIS, APRIL 17.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Court and Personal.—The King was to leave Biarritz yesterday for Paris, where he will be joined [illegible] the Queen and Empress Marie of Russia. Their Majes[illegible]ties will then travel to Genoa.—The King has conferred decorations and other awards on several officers and other persons at Biarritz in recognition of his satisfaction with his stay in the place.—"General" Booth who celebrated his 80th birthday on Saturday, received congratulations from the Prince and the Princess Wales and the King of Denmark.

Conferences.—The annual conference of the Independent Labour party in Edinburgh adopted a resolution, aimed at Mr. Grayson, providing that after the present Parliament no salary shall be paid out of party funds to members who do not sign the constitution of the party. It was stated that the Exchequer was depleted, and that an election fund of £10,000 was required. A levy of 1s. per member was ordered. On the last day, Messrs. R. Macdonald, M.P., Keir Hardie, M.P., P. Snowdon, M. P., and Bruce Glasier resigned their positions on the council owing to the growth of what they considered to be an irresponsible movement inside the party.—The Social Democratic Federation has held its meetings at Bristol.

Easter.—Easter holiday-makers this year were favoured with unusually warm and fine weather until Monday, when there was a fall in the temperature and some rain.

Election Intelligence.—Captain Kineaid-Smith is being opposed at Stratford-on-Avon both by the Conservative and Liberal organizations. The Liberal party on Tuesday formally adopted as their candidate Mr. Joseph Martin, K. C. (of the Canadian Bar,) ex-Premier of British Columbia.

Ireland.—A circular, signed by Mr. John Redmond, M. P., and Mr. Joseph Devlin, in behalf of the standing committee of the United Irish League, has been addressed to the members of the National Directory, inviting suggestions for the improvement and extension of the organization so as to command larger support. Subscriptions to the party fund show a falling off.

London Affairs.—A partial strike of drivers and conductors took place at the beginning of the week on the system of the London United Tramways Company.

Shooting Affray in Cornwall.—A man named Cecil Denah, who on Thursday last week shot a boy in the street at St. Blazey, Cornwall, and afterwards fired at and wounded three men who in turn tried to approach him, came out on Sunday morning from the cottage in which he had barricaded himself and surrendered to the police.

Wills.—Mr. R. Stewart of the Kirkliston Distillery, has left personal estate amounting to £218,469 in addition to real estate of considerable value. Mr. T. S. Brailsford, of West Torquay, a prominent Wesleyan, has left £128,513; Mr. M. K. Swan of Egerton Gardens, £127,694; and Colonel A. Saltmarshe £226,669.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—Lord Grey opened an Empire Fair at Ottawa on Monday.—Preliminary scenes have been witnessed at Niagara Falls owing to the river being choked with ice.

Newfoundland.—The Governor has dissolved the Legislature.

South Africa.—The Act of Union has been under discussion in the Cape and Natal Parliaments.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff.—The Payne Tariff Bill passed the House last week with amendments. An alternative Bill was introduced by Mr. Aldrich in the Senate on Monday.

Lieutenant Petrosino's Funeral.—Lieutenant Petrosino was buried on Monday. Extraordinary precautions were taken to guard against outrage.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Our Vienna correspondent comments on the resurrection of Austria-Hungary as a Great Power with an active foreign policy.

Ex-Prasident Castro.—Ex-President Castro was forcibly expelled from Martinique on Saturday.

France.—Our Paris correspondent communicates an account of the work so far of the Commission of Inquiry into the French Navy, and refers to certain statements which have been made as to the unsatisfactory conditions in Toulon arsenal, as also to defects in certain battleships.—A serious mutiny took place on Monday among the convicts at the Caillon Prison. Sixteen escaped and nine of these are still at liberty.—M. Lemoine, who obtained from Sir Julius Wernher large sums of money for diamonds which he claimed to have manufactured, has been arrested.

Persia.—His Majesty's cruiser "Fox" has landed a party of bluejackets at Bushire owing to looting by tribesmen.

Spain.—The Cabinet has decided to give the contract for the new naval squadron to Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim.

Turkey.—Grave events took place in Constantinple on Tuesday morning. Troops surrounded the Parliament building and demanded the dismissal of the Grand Vizier, the President of the Chamber and the Minister of War. The League of Mahomed backed by the rank and file of the First Army Corps, made themselves masters of the situation. The Minister of Justice was killed, and the Minister of War wounded. The Cabinet has since been reconstructed, Tewfik Pasha as Grand Vizier, Edhem Pasha as Minister of War, and Hassan Fehmi Pasha as a Minister of Justice. The Sheikh-ul-Islam remains a member of Cabinet. Our Constantinople correspondent says that the new Cabinet is regarded in many quarters as a stop-gap. The most unfortunate feature of the whole affair is the effect it is bound to produce on the "moral" of the First Army Corps. It is erroneous to regard the revolution as a purely or mainly reactionary movement. It is in reality a revolt against the domination of the Committee of Union and Progress, and so far commands the sympathies of many people of distinctly Liberal tendencies.—The Sultan on Wednesday addressed a body of the soldiery, informing them that their demands had been granted, and exhorting them to remain calm and confident.

The Canton-Hankau Railway.—German journals have published explanations of the action of the German Banking Syndicate in connection with the loan for this railway.

Aerial Navigation.—Mr. Haldane has appointed a special committee to report upon proposals of the Aerial League for assisting in strengthening the Territorial Army by the creation of companies specially trained in the defence of seaport towns against attacks by airships.

Theatres.—At the Kingway Theatre on Wednesday there was produced a play by Mr. J. B. Fagan entitled "The Earth".—"An Englishman's Home" was produced on Sunday at the Neues Theater in Berlin and had an unfavourable reception.

Imperial Defence.—Lord Rosebery on Wednesday unveiled at Cardiff a tablet to the memory of the late Sir Edward Reed, and alluded to the vast changes which have taken place in Naval architecture. When he heard calls for instant armaments to be simultaneously constructed, he always wished before he yielded to that particular clamour to know what was inside the brain of our naval architects.—In a letter to the chairman of the Liberal organization in Dundee, Mr. Churchill, M.P., deals with the alarms lately excited on the question of the Navy.—In a speech at Sydney recently Mr. Deakin said Australia must hasten to relieve Great Britain of the responsibility of her local defence. It was further her duty to stand side by side with New Zealand and provide a "Dreadnought." The Earl of Crewe has telegraphed to Victoria and New South Wales gratefully accepting their offer to contribute to a "Dreadnought." The Premier of Western Australia announces the readiness of that colony to contribute. The conference of New Zealand Chambers of Commerce at Wellington on Tuesday unanimously carried a resolution approving the Government's offer of a "Dreadnought" to the Imperial Government. Our Wellington correspondent telegraphs that a section of the community, especially in Christchurch, are opposed to the offer of a "Dreadnought" to Great Britain. A Navy League meeting held in Christchurch to support the action of the Government ended in great disorder, the speakers being refused a hearing, and a Union Jack being torn to shreds and trampled upon.

Shipping.—The four-masted steamer "Mahratta" has gone on to the Goodwins, and after repeated attempts to refloat her has been abandoned. The passengers and crew have been landed safely with the exception of the chief engineer, who was found to have cut his throat.—The report of the Cunard Company for 1908 is issued. The profits, including £109,882 brought forward, amounted to £295,037.

Sporting.—At Kempton Park Race Meeting on Monday the Queen's Prize was won by Mr. A. Bendon's Wuffy.—At Manchester on Monday the Lancashire Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. R. B. Henry's Moonstruck, and on Tuesday Mr. H. D. Johnson's Master Tredennis beat all his competitors in the Jubilee Handicap Hurdle Race.—At the Monaco motor-boat meeting the great international race for the Coupe des Nations has been won by the Duke of Westminster's Wolseley-Siddeley racer in record time.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—The Japanese Ambassador in London has given an emphatic contradiction to a report that Japan intended to denounce the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Naval and Military.—We publish extracts from an article by a correspondent in defence of the Admiralty against the strictures of "A Critic."—The results of the Schools of the Empire Shooting Competitions for 1908-9 are announced. The Lawrence Military Asylum, India, have won both the Prince of Wales's Cup and the Natal Shield.

Obituary.—Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Marion Crawford, Mme. Modjeska, General Sir J. A. B. Baines, and Sir Donald Currie—"Times."

THE WRECK OF THE "MAHRATTA."

THE liner "Mahratta," of Liverpool, as already reported, struck on the Goodwin Sands on Good Friday while on a voyage from Calcutta to London and Dundee, and broke in two on Saturday night, and exciting scenes were witnessed in connection with the rescue of about 200 people who were then on the wreck. These included three passengers, a lady, an officer, and a civilian, who had not been taken off with the remainder of the passengers on Good Friday night, the crew of ninety, and about a hundred boatmen and labourers from Deal and the vicinity who had been engaged to assist in salving and jettisoning the liner's cargo. The presence of the lady on the wreck was due to her devotion to her dog. The Customs authorities would not allow the animal to be landed at Deal except under the usual restrictions, that it must go to a veterinary surgeon's for six months, and the lady preferred to risk her life on the stranded ship rather than part with her pet. The "Mahratta" and her cargo are stated to be valued at between £200,000 and £300,000, the cargo consisting of tea, rubber, jute, and rice. It was all consigned to London, except the jute, which was for Dundee, where the vessel was bound after calling at London. Nine powerful tugs were engaged on the last effort to move the vessel off the treacherous sands. The liner broke in two amidships at night, and when this disaster happened there was a rush for the boats and a scene of great excitement, but happily everyone was saved. By good fortune a large lighter had been taken out from Dover to assist the salvage operations, and on to this some fifty of the lascar sailors from the liner managed to jump. The passengers, the rest of the crew, and the boatmen were taken off by the Deal lifeboat and shore boats, Captain Ellery, on the "Mahratta," seeing every one off the wreck before leaving the ship. The lighter, with over fifty of the crew, was picked up by the Dover tug "Lady Crundall" and towed to Dover, where the men were taken to the Sailors' Home shortly before midnight.

A thrilling story of the disaster was told by Engineer Officer J. Matthews, of Manchester, to a Dover correspondent. He said:—"We left Calcutta for London and Dundee on March 6, and had been thirty-four days on the voyage owing to a delay of three days in the Suez Canal, where there were three ships ashore. We had a crew of ninety, most of the officers belonging to Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Dundee. We only had seventeen passengers on this trip, but we had a very large cargo of about 10,000 tons, the tea and rubber especially being very valuable stuff." Questioned as to the chief engineer's death, Mr. Matthews stated that it was about midnight on Thursday, when the mate going into the chief engineer's room found him dead in his bunk, with his throat cut. The event cast a gloom over the engine room staff and officers of the ship, with whom the chief, a married man, about thirty-five years of age, was very popular. Mr. Matthews added that the chief engineer had appeared depressed for several days. It was about two hours after the discovery of the tragedy that the liner was felt to strike. The vessel was in the charge of a Trinity pilot. Efforts were made to get the "Mahratta" on under her own steam, but failed, and tug services were taken. Mr. Matthews added that within a short time of the stranding the liner was making water, and the main shaft was badly bent. The ship strained badly, and there was a continual grinding and snapping as plates buckled and heavy iron rivets broke away by dozens with the severe strain. The crew were put to work assisting the boatmen and hovellers in salving the tea and throwing the jute overboard in order to lighten the ship, but only about 200 tons had been got out when the ship broke in two.

"Previous to this," said Mr. Mathews, "we had been working over our knees in water in the engine room. The ship parted with great suddenness about eight o'clock. The noise was like a cannon-shot followed by rending and tearing. The liner broke amidships across the bunkers and the saloon. There was a great rush for the boats immediately by the labourers who had been assisting to jettison the cargo. One man was so scared that he caught hold of me round the body and I had a difficulty to get clear from him. It was a scene of confusion for a few minutes, but the shoremen eventually got away in their boats. Orders were given at once for steam to be shut off in order to prevent an explosion, as the water was rising very rapidly in the engine room. When we got down there we were up to our waists, but we shut the steam off and averted a disaster in that direction. I lost my money in the wreck and I think it was the same with several of my comrades. I was bringing home two parrots, but they have gone, and there was a monkey and other foreign pets which had to be left on the wreck."

Later information states that all hope has been abandoned of saving the "Mahratta." The holds are full of water, and the two halves of the ship are becoming more deeply embedded in the sand. Amidships there is a gap of seven feet or eight feet between the bow and the stern portions.

THE NAVAL CRISIS.

Lord Charles Beresford.

London, April 16.

THE "Daily Chronicle" understands that the Prime Minister has received from Admiral Lord Charles Beresford a State paper embodying his views on the defects of the Navy and the conditions necessary to place the maritime security of this country on a secure foundation. It is possible that the paper will be published.

Lord Charles Beresford, who returned to London on April 14, after a visit of a week's duration to Mountstewart, co. Down, attended in the afternoon a meeting of the Naval and Military Defence Committee at the London Chamber of Commerce. Nearly all the members of the Committee were present. The proceedings were private, but it is understood that Lord Charles Beresford made a short speech, in the course of which he set forth his naval policy.

MR. CHURCHILL ON NAVY SCARE-MONGERS.

GRAVE WARNING TO THE GERMANOPHOBES.

In a letter to the Chairman of the Liberal Party in Dundee Mr. Churchill pours contempt on "the 'Dreadnought' Fear-All School," and combats the "monstrous error" of asserting that there is a natural antagonism between England and Germany. You ask me (he says) to give you a few facts and figures to combat the naval alarms which have lately been excited, and from which Mr. Balfour and his supporters hope to derive so much party advantage. I do so gladly.

Four cardinal errors, each more stupid and vicious than the other, require exposure. The first is the attempt to measure the strength of the British Navy, or any other navy, in "Dreadnoughts" only. Men, guns, and ships are all necessary to a navy. None can be dispensed with. But of these the first most decisive, most capacious factor is men. All calculations in machines apart from men are vain. It is to the officers and men of the British Navy, to their virtue and seamanship, that the safety of this empire must primarily be confided. We have to-day, and we shall have in 1912, besides officers, more than 120,000 seamen in regular service, all chosen volunteers, trained upon a twelve years' system, that is to say more than double the number which any other Power, and more than equal to the numbers which any other two Powers, will possess of naval conscripts trained only for three years at sea.

Guns count next after men. Every serviceable ship that carries a good gun may fire a decisive shot. The oldest battleship may stand a record pounding; the newest may be disabled by a single shell. All ships, great and small, old and new, are equally a prey to the submarine, to the torpedo-boat, and to the floating mine. You will see, therefore, how vitally important the numbers of vessels, apart from their pattern, and how important the number of guns carried by all those vessels, are to the effective war strength of navies. I do not at all seek to disparage the qualities of the latest type of battleship. Every battleship is, or ought to be, an improvement upon its predecessor. But where I quarrel with the "Dreadnought" Fear-All School is in their disingenuous refusal to assign due value amid the chances and hazards of war to every serviceable ship that carries a good gun. It is lucky the sailors do not believe them.

CRIES OF "COWARDICE".

By the light of these observations let us review the relative strength of Great Britain and Germany. The figures given by the Prime Minister to the House of Commons are undisputed. Surveying these figures, I believe it no exaggeration to say that the British Navy at this moment is more than nearly thrice than twice as strong as the Navy of Germany.

Now, if this is the position to-day, how will it be altered in 1912? It will be altered by the addition of a new squadron of battleships to the fleets of either Power. If these squadrons were equal in strength it is clear that an overwhelming superiority would still rest with the British Fleet. But His Majesty's Government do not propose that the addition should be equal. On the contrary, the powers actual and contingent we ask from Parliament make it absolutely certain that if in 1912 the German Navy shall have been strengthened by thirteen "Dreadnoughts," the British Navy will possess sixteen, and if the Germany Navy shall have been strengthened by seventeen ships, twenty new British ships will have been commissioned. Any battleships provided by the loyalty of the Colonies will, of course, be additional to this. What is true of the relative strengths of the two Navies in 1912 applies with greater force to any moment of the intervening period. In view of these tremendous margins of safety the cries of sheer cowardice with which the air is filled contribute a good deal more to the gaiety of other nations than to the dignity of our own. Further, it does not follow because a superiority in "Dreadnoughts" of three is sufficient in 1912 that we should be satisfied with such a margin in this class in 1913, and still less that it would suffice for 1914. As our tail diminishes in power our horns must grow longer; and if, and in proportion as, battleships of the "Dreadnought" type become a larger part of modern navies so our superiority in them must be steadily increased. What is required is steady building, not panic building.

NO SECRET SQUADRONS.

The second cardinal error now current on these matters is to suppose that modern fleets can be built without anybody knowing anything about them, and without anybody paying for them, so that, as if by enchantment, without apparent effort or sacrifice of any kind, some huge unexpected squadron might steam suddenly out of secrecy on to the sea. Such ideas are childish. No doubt the German Government is not limited as strictly as we have been, by the considerations of annual finance, and they enjoy within moderate limits a certain elasticity in the letting of contracts, which we, perhaps, would do well to borrow, which in fact, His Majesty's Government have, to some extent required in their contingent provisions for the current year. But it is not possible for Germany to accelerate the programme of her Navy Law to an extent which would appreciably affect the balance of naval strength without that acceleration becoming known, and without more money having to be voted by the German Parliament. I must further observe that it has not been proved, and is not, in my judgment, true that Germany can build a single battleship, and, still less, that she can build a simultaneous squadron of battleships as quickly as we can. The actual capacity of Great Britain for building warships is superior to that of Germany.

The third fallacy to which I should refer is concerned with the two-Power standard. The two-Power standard is not a standard of numbers; it is a standard of strength, and only, as the Prime Minister has stated, of strength available for aggressive purposes against this island. In point of fact the Admiralty are prepared to prove that the British Fleet is now, and will be in 1912, effectively superior not only to any reasonably probable combination of two Powers but to the two next strongest Powers in Europe without regard to the probability of their combination. It is not the policy of the Government to take the Navy of the United States into consideration when framing their Naval Estimates, because we do not believe that there is a "reasonably probable"—nay, humanly conceivable combination against the peace and freedom of the British people, which would include the Navy of the United States.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

I have left the most monstrous error to the last. It is this: that there is a profound antagonism of interests between the British and German nations which can only be resolved by a supreme trial of strength towards which the tides of destiny are irresistibly bearing us. I should think it mischievous and certainly ridiculous to set this down on paper were it not that it has been affirmed by public men of the most diverse opinions, and of unquestionable sincerity. No more fatal obsession could benumb the brain of a statesman. No mere abject repudiation not only of the whole message of Liberalism, but of the very structure of civilisation, could be demanded of us. It is not true. There is no natural antagonism between the interests of the British and German peoples. No continental nation is commercially more necessary to us than Germany. She is our best foreign customer, and we are hers. In spite of the evil forces we see at work in every land, the foundations of European peace are laid more broadly and more deeply every year. If a serious antagonism is gradually created between the two peoples it will not be because of the workings of any natural or impersonal forces, but through the vicious activity of a comparatively small number of individuals in both countries and the culpable credulity of larger classes. It becomes the first duty of men of light and leading to resist these nightmare moods, to repel hateful and deluded acceptances, and to deny all countenance to that spirit of distrust, which without any physical embodiment, has already sensibly darkened the outlook of mankind.

LORD ROSBERY ON NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

Lord Rosbery on April 14 unveiled at Cardiff a tablet to the memory of the late Sir Edward Reed, who for many years represented the borough in Parliament. He paid a warm tribute to Sir Edward's public services, especially in connection with naval construction, and alluded to the vast changes which have taken place in naval architecture. We could, he supposed, order fifty ships at once, so far finance but when we ordered them we should not know what was going on in the patient, brooding brains of our naval architects, who at the time the ships were laid down, might have already arrived at some great improvement in the type. So when he heard calls for instant armaments to be simultaneously constructed, he always wished, before he yielded to that particular clamour, to know what was inside the brain of our naval architects.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES'S INDICTMENT OF THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Gibson Bowles, speaking on April 12 at Cholderton, near Salisbury, referred to the naval scare. He said that as regards ships we could hold our own not merely against Germany, but against any conceivable foes. But there were other dangers to which too little attention had been paid. During the last seven years, beginning in 1903, we had departed from our naval traditions of 300 years' standing in respect of the sort of ships built, the training of our officers and men, and the government of the fleet, and these departures constituted a very serious danger to our naval power.

We were told that in 1912 Germany would have thirteen or seventeen "Dreadnoughts," but thirteen would cost £26,000,00, and he would undertake to say that Germany would have neither seventeen nor thirteen. At this moment, in spite of her Protection, which was supposed to make her so prosperous Germany had a deficit of £25,00,000, and next year the deficit would probably be greater.

Mr. Bowles strongly condemned the system of training officers introduced by the late Government and said he would boldly say that practically the whole Navy was opposed to it. In 1912, the fateful year, we should be in the dangerous position of having practically the whole of our ships in charge of lieutenants who had been inadequately trained, jacks of all trades, masters of none. The mistake of building exaggerated big ships was the mistake of the late Government. The scrapping of many useful ships was the mistake of the late Governmnrt. The new system of training was the mistake of the late Government. The dictatorship of the First Sea Lord replacing the Council Board was the mistake of the late Government, and it was the members of the late Government who now, forsooth, were preparing a campaign in the country and screaming out for more big ships and more mistakes, such as they had made before.

All he could say was that if as a result the Ministry were changed and these gentlemen were again placed in power, then, as regarded the Navy, we must inevitably go from bad to worse. If his voice could reach those who determine the affairs of this country, he would say, "At Trafalgar the 'Santissima Trinidad'" was beaten by the Victory. Give up your "Santissima Trinidads," your "Dreadnougts," and revert to your Victory. Give up the dictatorship at the Admiralty and return to the Council Board. Give up your theoretic, interchangeable officer, who knows everything, but is taught to do nothing, and return to the system which made practical naval men."

If we went on from blunder to blunder, from mistakes in the ships and mistakes in government, to mistakes in the training of our officers, then, indeed, we should be in considerable danger; then, indeed, we should be the victims of constantly recurring panics—panics which were a shame to ourselves, and made us the wonder of the world.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE NAVY.

The conference of New Zealand Chambers of Commerce at Wellington on April 13, unanimously carried a resolution approving the Government's offer of a "Dreadnought" to the Imperial Government.

Speaking at a dinner in the evening, Sir J Ward, the Dominion Premier, said the Chambers had recognised that the course adopted by the Government was in the general interest of the empire. It was not one, nor, indeed, a dozen "Dreadnoughts" that counted, but the value of the moral to be drawn from the offer. New Zealand was not stupid enough to believe that Great Britian was unable to provide a strong Navy, nor to offer a "Dreadnought" on the mere score of cost in the belief that England required her assistance; but she recognised that it was the proper thing to do to show foreign nations that the outlying portions of the empire were willing to help. Moreover, the offer proved that they really formed part of the empire to which they were proud to belong.

The Wellington correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs:—A section of the community, particularly in Christchurch, are violently opposed to the Government's gift of a "Dreadnought." Their ranks are recruited mainly from those who objected to New Zealand's giving assistance during the Boer war and from the Labour Socialists.

In Christchurch a meeting under the auspices of the Navy League in support of the Government action ended in pandemonium, the speakers being refused a hearing. Bishops Julius and Grimes were received with cheers and groans, and their remarks were unheard. A Union Jack from the corner of the platform was torn down. Before it could be rescued it was torn to sdreds and trampled under foot Eventually, after a great struggle, in which hundreds joined, the tattered flag was rescued, brought to the platform, and hoisted aloft by a colonel of volunteers amid frenzied cheering. Subsequently the Bishops and other prominent citizens expressed disgust regarding thet conduct of a section of the crowd at the meeting.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVY.

We ("Times") learn from a well-informed correspondent that the Commonwealth Government has cabled to the Admiralty stating that, in the event of any emergency which, in the opinion of the Admiralty, renders such a step desirable, the whole of the naval forces of Australia will be placed unreservedly under the direction of the Admiralty on request by the British naval commander on the Australian Station.

COMING DINNER TO LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

The London Chamber of Commerce are giving a dinner to Lord Charles Berresford in the near future. May 8 has been mentioned as the probable date of the festival, but the time has not yet been definitely arranged.

LORD LONDONDERRY ON THE NAVY.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the North Down Unionist Association at Newtownards yesterday, Lord Londenderry referred to the state of the Navy. He said that after the speeches of the Prime Minister, Mr. McKenna, and Sir Edward Grey he did not think any sensible man could say it was the Unionist Party who had created this panic, or could accuse them of being scare-mongers. Their opponents said that Mr. Balfour and his friends had utilised the present state of affairs for party purposes, and that the vote of censure moved by Mr. Lee was simply done for the benefit of the Unionist Party. He denied that entirely. The moving of the vote of censure was the only course which they could adopt in order to bring prominently before the country the position of affairs. How else could their purpose have been achieved? Mr. Balfour might undoubtedly have remained silent and he might have acquiesced in the Government's endangering our naval supremacy, but would that have been a states manlike course? In his opinion it certainly would not. Then, again, Mr. Balfour might have moved a reduction of the Estimates; but that was not a possible course when he desired to increase the Estimate by building these extra ships. Or, as another alternative, he might have moved the adjournment of the House, but that would have limited the discussion to three hours—not a sufficient amount of time in which to discuss the empire's safety. (Cheers.) In these circumstances lie maintained that Mr. Balfour's only course in order to bring the matter before the country was the course he pursued in moving a vote of censure on the Government, for not promising the country that they would build these vessels at once. If they came to the question as to how the Navy had been used for party purposes they had only to look at the action of the present Government when they were in Opposition. During the last years they were in Opposition they denounced what they called the bloated armaments of the Unionist Party, and their refusal from 1906 to 1908 to build according to the principles of the Cawder programme—and that was four ships a year—was dictated solely by party considerations.

COMMANDER CRUTCHLEY'S OPINIONS.

Commander Crutchley, Secretary of the Navy League, interviewed yesterday on the subject of the letter which Mr. Winston Churchill addressed to the Liberal Party in Dundee on the Navy question, said: Mr. Churchill states that the strength of the British Navy, or of any Navy, is not to be measured in "Dreadnoughts" alone. I agree with him in the fact that the men come first. They have won our victories in the past, and we have sufficient confidence in the officers and men to imagine that they will do so in the future, but it was Bismarck who said that if you are to stake the blood of your fellow-countrymen in the field, you must provide them with the best weapons that money can procure. We cannot, and we should not, wish to controvert that statement, which we regard to be as true now as when it was said. No one denies that, at the present moment, so far as ships are concerned, we have a powerful Navy. The point is the future. The fact is that we have built and are building twelve "Dreadnoughts," not taking account of this year's programme. Germany at the present moment has thirteen "Dreadnoughts" building. Our ships of the pre-"Dreadnought" era rank by themselves. It would be too technical were I to attempt to deal with the reasons why the "Dreadnought" is superior to any of her predecessors. It will suffice to mention one quality only, and that a speed. Mr. Stead roughly outlined the formula of safety when he said that for every "Dreadnought" laid down by Germany we should lay down two, and if we talk from now to Doomsday we shall not get beyond that formula of safety. Mr. Churchill says that it is not possible for Germany to accelerate the programme of her Navy Law to an extent which would appreciably affect the balance of naval strength without that acceleration becoming known. But she has accelerated it! That has been admitted by the Ministers in Parliament, and Mr. Churchill is simply contradicting his own party. He gets the sneaking word "appreciably" in. That is quibbling. It is perfectly true that Germany is our best customer on the Continent. Mr. Churchill observes that if a serious antagonism is gradually created between the two peoples it will not be because of workings of any natural or impersonal forces, but through the vicious activity of a comparatively small number of individuals in both countries. I traverse that statement entirely, because Germany is adding to her population 1,000,000 a year, and she must expand. Can she expand in Europe without disturbing that balance of power which this country has always fought for? And if she does not expand in Europe she has, perfectly naturally, to seek an outlet in other quarters.

AUSTRALIA'S HOPE.

NEW PROPOSALS.

London, April 17.

Important proposals for naval defence have been made to the Cabinet by Australia, and an early reply is desired.

At present Australia gives £200,000 and New Zealand £100,000 for the up-keep of one first-class cruiser, two second-class, four third-class cruisers and smaller vessels on the Australian station. This arrangement was to last ten years, expiring in 1913.

Mr. Deakin, the late Premier, wanted to terminate it for a fresh arrangement of an Australian Navy, which he could not pledge to put under Imperial control in time of war, though he could not conceive circumstances in which the Commonwealth would not so place it.

Now the Labour Ministry of Fisher, Reuter says, has, through Lord Dudley, the Governor-General, proposed:—

1. To continue the present arrangement until 1912.

2. To employ destroyers for Australia's own defence.

3. To borrow officers from England, and to send Australians here for training.

4. Outside Australian waters to put this force in charge of the British officer of the station visited

5. In time of war to hand over the fleet unreserved to the Admiralty.

6. To maintain a naval base for British ships.

7. Not to maintain submarines.

It will be recalled that the "Daily Mail" recently announced that Australian contracts for destroyers had been given to the Clyde, whither Colonial artisans were to be sent to learn the methods of building, with a view to setting up a yard in Australia. The local force (says Reuter) will be employed as a rule in Australian waters under the complete control of the Commonwealth Government from whom the commander-in-chief of the force will receive all his orders. It is expected that if it is desired to employ the Fleet away from Australia His Majesty's Government shall first obtain the consent of the Commonwealth. It will be exercised with the British naval force on the station, on which occasions command will be taken by the British Commander-in-Chief.

It will be recollected that the Commonwealth Government decided against offering Britain a "Dreadnought," but following New Zealand's example, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia have guaranteed their share of one.

Mr. Watt, the Victorian Treasurer, suggests (Renter cables) that the Common-wealth should invite Lord Charles Beresford to visit Australia and give his advice before any definite scheme is undertaken.

NEW ZEALAND'S DEFENCE.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING URGED.

Wellington, April 16.

A depution of delegates to the Conference of New Zealand Chambers of Commerce waited upon Sir Joseph Ward to-day and submitted to him the principal resolutions adopted by the Conference, among which were motions urging the abolition of the mortgage tax and the establishment of an All Red mail route via Vancouver.

In another resolution the Government was urged to give special attention to the home defence of the Dominion, for which the institution of a system of compulsory military training was considered by the Conference to be the fairest, the most efficient, and the most economical means.

In reply the Prime Minister said the Government was prepared to consider the question of the mortgage tax from a practical standpoint. Proposals would also be submitted to Parliament during the coming Session which would effect a complete and far-reaching change in the Dominion's defence system. He would also be glad to consider the proposals of the conference, but he pointed out that if compulsory training were adopted a great many exemptions would be necessary.

THE KING'S CRUISE.

Departure from Paris for Genoa.

Paris April 7.

King Edward spent yesterday morning in his rooms at the Hotel Bristol, Paris, and was busily engaged for some hours in dealing with his correspondence.

Shortly after mid-day his Majesty received a visit from the French Premier M. Clemenceau, whom he had expressed a desire to see, and who remained for some time.

After lunch the King paid a visit to the studio of M. Detaille, the celebrated painter, in the boulevard Malesherbes.

Soon after six o'clock his Majesty drove from his hotel to the Gage-du Nord, and left Paris at 6-15 by special train for Genoa. The King was accompanied as far as Le Bourget—the little junction station about eight miles from Paris where he was to meet Queen Alexandra and her sister, the Dowager Empress Marie—by Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador to France, Lady De Grey and several other well-known people.

At Le Bourget the Royal party were joined by M. de Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador to France, and his wife, who, with the members of the Embassy, had preceded the King in another special train in order to greet the Dowager Empress on her passage through France.

While the King and the members of his suite were chatting with M. de Nelidoff and his party, the handsome white roofed Russian Imperial train conveying Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and the Dowager Empress arrived from Calais.

As soon as the train came to standstill the Royal relatives exchanged affectionate greetings. Magnificent bouquets of roses and orchids were presented to the Royal ladies on behalf of the President of the Republic, and there were other beautiful flowers brought by Lady De Gray and others, which combined to make her Majesty's saloon a bower of fragrant blooms.

For some few minutes the illustrious party and their entourage chatted freely together, and English, French, and Russian were heard on all sides. Both the King and the Queen appeared to be in the best of health and spirits, and the latter was evidently very pleased to find his Majesty looking so well.

At seven o'clock the King and Queen and Princess Victoria took an affectionate leave of the Dowager Empress and walked along the platform to the Royal special, which left five minutes later for Genoa. A quarter of an hour later the Russian Imperial train, which travelled by the Modane route, while the British sovereigns went via the Simplon, left for the same destination.

The Royal party will reach Genoa about four o'clock this afternoon, and will there embark for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

Rome, April 16.

It is stated here that King Edward and the Queen will visit the ruins of Messina and Reggio during their cruise.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin left Venice yesterday morning by the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern for Corfu, where they are expected this morning.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—APRIL 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col W J Buchanan, I M S, B
Lieut Col T W Stewart, I M S, B
Capt C Dykes, I M S, B
Lieut H R Lawrence, I M S, B
Mr H S Hartnoll, B Cov
Mr J C Arbuthnett, C I E, B Cov
Mr L F Mershead, B Cov
Mr H V Lovett, B Cov
Mr R A H Cashie, B
Mr C G Stock, B
Mr P J Wilson, B
Rev W H Drawbridge, B
Mr J M Taylor, B
Hon Sir J Wilson, K C S I, B
Dr J P Vogel, B
Rev H Menzies, B
Lieut Col W S P Ricketts, I M S, Bo
Capt C C Murison, I M S, Bo
Mr A C Wild, Bo Cov
Col G Y Crommelin, 2-9 G R
Col W A Quayle, I M S
Col C J Shaw, assistant adjutant-general 9 Du
Col C B Johnson, 36 Sikhs
Major N A H Budd, 1 Brah
Major R C W Lukin, 9 Hodson's H
Major H W R Senior, 2-10 G R
Major F C Scarle, 109 Inf
Major E G Wright, 10 Jats
Major C Gregory, 19 Lrs
Capt R F S Boyts, 122 Raj Inf
Capt H E Day, R E
Capt G Hewett, 48 Prs
Capt J E Blois-Johnson, Guides
Capt W J Lambert, 29 Lrs
Capt H R McGill, 90 Punj
Capt G Tate, I M S
Capt R A Steel, 17 Cav
Lieut W T Allen, 33 Cav
Lieut H G Boys, 83 W L I
Lieut H E Brookes, 101 Gren
Lieut J A Chamier, 33 Punj
Lieut J A Colsm, 25 Lt Cav
Lieut W Lowry-Corry, 23 Cav
Lieut the Hon M W R de Courcy, 32 Sikh Prs
Lieut D B Edwards, 39 O I H
Lieut W A K Fraser, 39 O I H
Lieut F B W Jacomb, 108 Inf
Lieut H B L'Estrange, 79 C I
Lieut R J MacBrayne, 15 Sikhs
Lieut P A Maxwell, 3 Brah
Lieut J S S Moir, 26 Light Cav
Lieut G P Morris, 20 Lrs
Lieut T L Ovens, 11 Raj
Lieut C T Shaw, 122 Raj Infs
Lieut G H Summers, 26 Lt Cav
Lieut E Tirtly, 123 O R
Lieut T R Wells, 33 Punj
Lieut J G Wilson, 45 R Sikhs
Lieut D H Acworth, 55 Coke's R
Lieut B A R Blewitt, 9 G R
Lieut C Eliot, 14 Jat Lrs
Lieut W Hattersley-Smith R A
Lieut H S Turner, 46 Punj
Lieut H Digbo-Beste, R I M
Chief Engineer R Walker, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Liut Col J J Pratt, I M S, B 3 mo M C
Mr E E Gardiner, B, 1 mo
Mr J K Sparrow, B, 6 mo M C
Mr R C Gupta, B, 2 mo M C
Mr M H W Hayward, Bo Cov, 1 mo 19 days
Miss A E Brooke, Bo, 6 mo M C
Major C B Pearce I M S, 3 mo M C
Lieut G G Bicley 18 P W O Lrs 4 mo M C
Lieut G V Lindsell, 37 Dogras, 6 mo M C
Lieut T 9 Whitworth, 72 Punj 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut M N MacLeod, R E
Mr E L Nile, B.
Capt L Hame-Spry, D S O, W Yorks R, brigade-major, Secunderabad

GRAVE POSITION IN TURKEY.

Menace of Civil War.

REFORMERS RALLY.

SALONIKA ARMY CORPS MOVING.

LONDON, April 17.

CONSTANTINOPLE is calm and apparently contented with the new Government. Salonika, the headquarters of the July revolution, is agitated, and threatening armed intervention.

Volunteers are reported to be flocking to the standard of the Committee of Union and Progress. The Third Army Corps, the force behind the Committee in July, is said to have declared against the Ministers, and Macedonia is believed to be preparing to march on the capital.

How far these reports represents acts of anger it is impossible to judge at the moment. That a dangerous spirit is abroad in Macedonia is obvious, but other parts of the empire show no sign of dissatisfaction.

The Government has issued a proclamation assuring the people that the Parliamentary Constitution is intact, and the Association of Ulemas, or religious teachers, has declared the maintenance of the Constitution to be a sacred duty. Nazim Pasha, who refused to join the late Government because he could not accept the principle that soldiers should be politicians, has been appointed commander of the Sultan's Guard, and has given proof of his good intentions by ordering the release of officers who supported the Young Turk party.

The Sultan has recognised the services of the Ulemas in restoring some of his authority by a gift of £10,000.

MOVE ON THE CAPITAL.

THOUSANDS OF TROOPS ENTRAIN AT SALONIKA.

Salonika, April 16.

The soldiers and the citizens continue to show the utmost loyalty to the Committee of Union and Progress.

Many thousands of the local troops and volunteers with large detachments from all the Macedonian towns are entraining for Constantinople. The Committees of Union and Progress at Smyrna, Brussa and Trebizond have advised the central Committee here that they will prevent the local troops leaving for Constantinople at the bidding of the Sultan.

Berlin, April 16.

A telegram to the "Lokalanzeiger" from Salonica says:—

"The Young Turk Committee here has decided to march on Constantinople with the mobilised Third Army Crops. Jazi Bey is expected here this evening with ten thousand volunteers."

MINISTER'S FALL.

SULTAN'S GIFT TO PRIESTS.

Constantinople, April 16.

The troops at Salonika, Uskub, and Monastir have declared that they will march on Constantinople if the Constitution is threatened.

The Chamber last night drew up a proclamation declaring that it takes into consideration the claims of the soldiers, "the children of the fatherland," accepts the dismissal of the Cabinet, grants an amnesty to the mutineers, and will continue its debates, putting aside all thought of political division, and devoting itself to the welfare of the country.

After accepting the dismissal of Ahmed Riza, the President, the Chamber proceeded to the nomination of a new President, and chose three names to be submitted to the Sultan. The nominees are Mustapha Effendi, of Aleppo; Mail Bey, and Ismail Kamel Bey, the Albanian deputy.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Nazim Pasha, who has been appointed Commander of the Imperial Guard, has received an ovation from the troops.

The Minister of War, Edhem Pasha, has ordered the replacement of all the officers recently dismissed.

The Minister of the Interior has despatched a circular-telegram to the provinces with the object of a reassuring the population and the troops as to the maintenance of the Constitution.

The Minister of Marine has resigned owing to the refusal of the sailors to accept him.

The Minister of Police has resigned owing to the opposition of the police officials to his appointment. The President of the Council of State has also resigned.

The Sultan has given £10,000 to the hedjas (priests) whose incitements had much to do with the outbreak of the military revolt. Many officers who had relations with the Committee of Union and Progress have been killed.

The Cabinet will submit its programme Parliament on Monday.

The Ulemas (expounders of the Sacred law) have issued an appeal to the Deputies and to the Ottoman nation declaring that the Association of Ulemas is convinced the Constitution is in agreement with the Islamic law, and that it is their sacred duty to maintain the Constitution, and to regard as traitors all deputies who have resigned or fled.

The Ulemas, therefore, pray the deputies to do their duty, and also urge the soldiers to respect discipline and to act in accordance with the advice of the teachers of religion.

The town is quiet and as the soldiers have obtained satisfaction there is no prospect of further trouble unless they consider that their demands are not fully satisfied.

EXCITEMENT IN THE CAPITAL.

To-day's Selamoik (the weekly ceremony at the Yildiz mosque) was most imposing. The Sultan first appeared at a window of the palace for the review of the troops. A priest read a prayer before the troops, after which the Sultan's name was enthusiastically acclaimed. The Sultan stood for thirty minutes at the window.

Six hundred men with seventy-three officers left Salonika this morning and are due here to-morrow at two o'clock in the afternoon. Twelve hundred other men are ready to leave Salonika. There is great excitement here, and measures are being taken to stop the expedition en route.

To-day in Pera five chasseurs pursuing a sixth fired at and killed him. The fugitive had first fired on them, but had missed his aim and killed a barber.

YOUNG TURK LEADERS.

Sofia, April 16.

Passengers arriving here report having travelled from Belgrade to Nish with Enver Bey, the famous Young Turk leader, who was one of the chief organisers of the July Revolution, and is now hurrying to Salonika.

Reports from Macedonia state that the officers commanding the Third and Fifth Army Corps have telegraphed to the Minister of War and the Sultan that any attempt against the Constitution will be followed by the march of their troops upon the capital. The Sultan telegraphed in reply that the Constitution would be maintained in its entirety.

The Turkc-Bulgarian agreement is ready for signature but if the final settlement is long delayed the Sofia Government will, I am informed, break off the negotiations and recall its Minister from Constantinople.

Belgrade, April 16.

Enver Bey and Hakki Bey, the well-known Young Turk leaders, passed through Belgrade to-day en route to Salonika, where many Young Turks are enlisting and receiving arms from the local Young Turk Committee. The latter have addressed special appeals to the Christians to join their organisation. According to authentic reports, the Young Turks have still 60,000 troops at their disposal in the Macedonian vilayets.

FRENCH WARSHIPS SAILING.

Although the reports of a joint naval demonstration in Turkish waters are unfounded, it was semi-officially announced in Paris last night that in view of the events in Turkey the French Government has decided to send two armoured cruisers, the "Victor-Hugo" and "Jules-Michelet" to the Piraeus. These cruisers were to leave Toulon yesterday.

The Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet has received orders with regard to the despatch of warships under his command. It is believed that the vessels will proceed to Turkish waters and, not improbably, to the coast of Asiatic Turkey. It is stated that the battleship "Ocean" is waiting at Malta with steam up.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Near East.

COUNTER REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

APRIL 14.—Grave events took place in Constantinople yesterday morning. Two battalions of troops quartered at the Ministry of War marched out at dawn, headed by their officers, and surrounded the Parliament building. They demanded the dismissal of the Grand Vizier, the President of the Chamber, and the Minister of War. The precise order of subsequent events is not yet clear, but the "Times" constantinople correspondent in a telegram received late last night, says that catastrophe has overwhelmed the new regime. The League of Mahomed backed by the rank and file of the First Army Corp are masters of the situation. The Minister of Justice has been killed, and the Minister of War wounded. The leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress are in hiding.

In a later message the correspondent says that the Committee's troops from Adrianople are reported to have arrived. The correspondent finds the cause of the outbreak in the neglect of military discipline for polities by officers of the Committee.

Reports received in Vienna state that the mutineers occupy the Parliament House, but allow Deputies to pass in and out. The armed population of the capital support the mutineers, who appear to have been joined by the Salonika Rifles, hitherto the mainstay of the Committee. The Sheikh-ul-Islam is endeavouring to mediate.

Telegrams received in Vienna from Berlin allege that serious apprehension is felt at the Porte respecting the situation in Albania, where some officers, supported by several powerful beys, are believed to be conspiring against the committee of Union and Progress, and to be aspiring to Albanian autonomy.

Commenting on the above news the "Times" of Wednesday remarked:—"There can be no mistake either as to the magnitute of this revolution or as to its general character. For the present, at all events, its success appears to be complete. It is the work of the reactionary element among a portion at least of the garrison of Constantinople and among the people. The statement made in an official message published in Vienna as to the religious colour it has assumed is specially significant. The soldiers, it is asserted, demanded the application of the Sacred Law and the due observance of the faith of the Prophet, and they proclaimed that all the opponents of Islam would have to reckon with them. With these elements, it seems evident, an organisation has been tampering as secret and as ably mauipulated as was the Committee of Union and Progress itself. The stroke dealt at the Government has been not less swift and deadly than that delivered last July, and for the moment reaction is triumphant.

"It would be rash at present to speculate with any confidence on the future. There is at least a possibility that the Committee are not finally defeated. Their headquarters, it must be remembered, were originally at Salonika, where they have always preserved a local habitation; they have branches in the provinces, and they may be able to resist the further progess of their opponents. Still it must be owned that, according to such information as we have, their prospects do not look hopeful. They seem to have been completely outwitted and surprised by their adversaries, and to have fallen headlong the moment they were attacked. Even the Salonika Rifles, whom they had brought to the capital, are said to have deserted them in the hour of need. To what extent the officers of the Army are in agreement with the reactionaries remains to be seen. Many of the mutineers yesterday appear to have marched and acted upon their own account. Little is yet known as to the constitution, the policy, or the intentions of the new party, which has seized the reins of power. They are clearly under reactionary influences, political and religious, but how complete may be the ascendency of these influences, and to what course of action they may lead, must remain obscure for the present."

April 15.—The Cabinet has been reconstructed, with Tewfik Pasha as Grand Vizier, Edhem Pasha as Minister of War, and Hassan Fehmi Pasha as Minister of Justice. The Sheikh-ul-Islam remains a member of the Cabinet.

The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that the new Cabinet is regarded in many quarters as a stop-gap. It is hoped that the Ministry will soon be reconstituted. The most unfortunate feature of the whole affair is the effect it is bound to produce on the moral of the First Army Corps, whose attitude towards school-trained officers is still extremely hostile. The correspondent points out that it is erroneous to regard the revolution as a purely or mainly reactionary movement. It is in reality a revolt against the domination of the Committee of Union and Progress, and so far commands the sympathies of many people of distinctly Liberal tendencies.

The Sultan yesterday addressed a body of the soldiery, informing them that their demand had been granted, and exhorting them to remain calm and confident.

THE REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

London, April 16.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed yesterday:—Rumours were current this morning that Shefket Pasha, who was dismissed from the command of the Guard after the mutiny on Nov. 1, had been reappointed to his former post. These rumours caused considerable alarm among the Liberals, at their anxiety was dispelled early this afternoon by the publication of an Imperi Iradeh appointing Nazim Pasha commander of the First Army Corps and Assistant Minister of War, and Omar Rushdi and Memduh Pashas, the latter a very gallant and capable officer, commanders of the First and Second, or Guard, Divisions, respectively. Nazim Pasha immediately released all the Committee officers who where imprisoned on Tuesday, bade them return to their homes, and issued strict orders that they should be left unmolested. With the exception of some marines guilty of assaults on members of the Committee of Union and Progress and other disorderly acts to-day, the troops have returned to barracks, behaving in the most orderly manner. Whatever view may be taken of their conduct, it must be admitted that their behaviour towards the civilian population and foreigners has been irreproachable.

PROGRAMME OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The "Times" is enabled to publish the following summary of the programme of the new Turkish Government:—

The new Cabinet will follow the political programme of their predecessor in regard to both foreign relations and domestic affairs. This programme resolves itself into the following heads: The assurance of the maintenance of the progress and development of the constitutional institutions of the Empire, and of peace and order in its territories; the repression of all disorder by strict enforcement of the laws; and the submission to Parliament of measures necessary for the rehabilitation of the finances and the various departments of the Administration. It will be the object of the Cabinet to maintain, as heretofore, relations with the Powers based on an "entente cordiale," of which the Imperial Government are happy to be one of the pacific factors.

THE YOUNG TURKS AND THE MUTINEERS.

The Vienna correspondent of the same paper telegraphed yesterday:—

Major Enver Bey arrived here this morning from Berlin and proceeded at once on his journey to Turkey, accompanied by the Turkish Military Attache in Vienna, Hakki Bey, Major of the General Staff. Their destination is ostensibly Constantinople, but more probably Salonika. In a statement published in the "News Freie Presse," Major Hakki Bey attributes the action of the Softas in the mutiny to the intention of the late Government to make all classes, including the clergy, liable to military service. Despite the mutiny, he added, the days of reaction are numbered. A counter-stroke is being prepared by the constitutionally-minded element. The military strength of the reactionaries consists of troops without officers. The mutineers were led by non-commissioned officers, whose intelligence is insufficient for the objects of the reactionaries. When these leaderless troops encounter troops led by officers, their resistance will soon be broken. Partically the whole corps of army and navy officers are determined to employ force if necessary in defence of the Constitution. It is note-worthy that no single officer placed himself at the disposal of the mutineers. Hence the ill-treatment and murder of officers. There can be no question of the reliability of the Salonika and Adrianople corps whose men are devoted to and completely in the hands of their officers. In reply to the question whether decided action on the part of the Young Turkish Committee is now to be expected, Major Hakki Bey replied, "Certainly. The matter is not likely to be settled without force. Although civil war is precluded . . . the Young Turkish Committee is in a position to act rapidly and decidedly and is sure of success. It is, therefore, mistaken to talk of the destruction of the Young Turkish "regime." The Military Club at Salonika, where the Constitutional movement was born, will now renew its contract with the Committee. The officers act merely as protectors of the Constitution. The mutiny at Constantinople, 'concluded Major Hakki Bey, was undertaken without the officers, and comprised only a small part of the army.

If the confidence manifested in this statement is shared by the bulk of the officers, and if their influence is equal to their confidence, the victorious mutineers and their supporters may have a tough truggle before them.

The most interesting message received here to-day from Constantinople says: "Censorship contin

WHEAT SHORTAGE.

Serious Situation for Britain and Western Europe.

The question whether or not this country is threatened with a serious shortage of wheat is the subject of the following interesting letter from Mr. H. N. Bathgate, of the firm of Messrs H. N. Bathgate and Company, Bristol and London, who is of opinion that the "great gravity" of the situation has not yet been fully appreciated.

"I have just returned from a tour of the United States and Canada, where I interviewed the leaders of the grain trade in all the principal centres. All of them, without exception, recognise that there is a real world shortage, which is clearly demonstrable. My friend, Mr. W. A. Vernon, who is anything but a speculator, was perfectly correct in stating (on April 8) that there is a greater scarcity than at any time during the past thirty years. I fear he has, however, made an error in placing Europe's consumption of foreign wheat at 1,250,000 quarters. During the present season that quantity has represented the requirements of all importing countries, including Brazil, Central America, and other small importers. For Europe the weekly quota has been at the rate of 1,109,600 quarters per week during this season. This is below the normal requirements of former years, the higher price having checked the consumption of wheaten bread among some of the poorer peasantry of Europe.

"You report on Friday an interview with Mr. J. Obed Smith, of the Canadian Emigration Department. He is, I fear, sadly at sea in his statement as to Canada's capacity to ship wheat this season. Instead of the Dominion carrying forward a large reserve into the season 1908-1909, it is common knowledge that her crop of 1907 was a comparative failure; that it consisted largely of wheat unfit for making flour, and that it was exhausted before the harvest of 1908. This is not a matter of opinion, but of actual fact, supported by official figures. Again, Mr. Obed Smith says that the Canadian North Western crop in 1908 was 'fully 150,000,000 bushels'. The final Government returns showed that it was not more than 107,000,000 bushels; while the North Western grain dealers experts reduced even that estimate to 93,000,000 bushels. Canada shipped her wheat very heavily in the autumn, and reliable estimates place the remaining surplus at not more than 12,000,000 bushels—a very different thing from the statement of Mr. Smith. "Since the issue of the report of March 27 by my firm, the official estimate for the Argentine has been reduced by 2,000,000 quarters. This means, therefore, that unless other countries choose to part with wheat which they actually require for food and to maintain their own reserves, the importing world will actually suffer a shortage before the end of this season. This, in any case, will only be avoided when prices have advanced sufficiently to induce these countries to part with more of their wheat. In my estimate of probable shipments from Russia and the Balkans the amount was placed at a high figure in the expectation that advancing prices would result in an increase of exports; but the remarkable thing is that the present high range of value is not inducing these growers to offer their wheat to Great Britain and Western Europe.

"Native wheats in Western Europe and the United Kingdom are now nearly exhausted for this season. Here is a remarkable fact. Germany, one of the largest importers of wheat, has imported this season only 3,532,000 quarters, against 6,000,000 during the corresponding period of last season. During the autumn and winter she was consuming and exporting her home-grown wheat at a prodigal rate. The result is, that to make up the deficiency during the remainder of this season, she is competing in the markets of the world to buy against us the balance of wheat remaining for export.

"Let me add that only an early and propitious season can keep requirements within the compass of possible supplies. A harvest late by one month, or even a fortnight, would prove a dire calamity, such as few people realise."

The Chicago correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wrote on April 13:—

Mr. Patten, the "Wheat King" is still on top, and controls the wheat market, and at present there is no sign of his failing to keep his grip on the market. He has opened an office in New York as well, and his heavy deals are the sensation of the hour. Under the excitement of to-day prices have steadily risen, May wheat going up nearly 2 cents over yesterday to 1 dol. 28 cents. July went only a fraction higher, to 1 dol. 16 7-8 cents, while September hardened to 1 dol. 9 3-8 cents.

The Patten interests seized the opportunity of unloading a few hundred thousand bushels, and scored a profit ranging from 16 cents to 30 cents a bushel. It is estimated that Mr. Patten has now secured fully £500,000 since he started his corner. I understand that within the past week other interests, holding nearly 10,000,000 bushels, have joined the Patten syndicate and still have this quantity in addition to what Mr. Patten already holds to unload upon the market when the time is favourable.

The excitement is so great, and the necessity of the "shorts" so keen, that to-day's profit-taking did not check the upward tendency of prices, although towards the end of the market prices stood still and could not be budged higher. The Wheat King expects to get 1 dol. 30 cents for July wheat and 1 dol. 25 cents for September, and will hold his stock back to realise these heights.

The "shorts" are feeling it badly, and the well-known house of Stoppani went under to-day as the direct result of the corner. It is feared that other houses will break, as they cannot afford to keep up the pace and buy at the price demanded by Mr. Patten.

All over the country the price of flour is rising, and in many places either the price of bread has been slightly raised or the size of the loaf curtailed. Some bakers, in order to avoid this advance, are mixing inferior flour and lowering the standard.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

The "Times" of April 16 says:—On the London Corn Exchange yesterday morning the price of wheat was 3d. higher than on Wednesday. In the opinion of prominent dealers yesterday's figure does not mark the limit of the rise, and it is expected that before the present shortage is overcome wheat will increase in price 4s. or 5s. more.

Mr. F. C. Finch, secretary of the London Bakers' Protection Association, stated last evening that it was generally understood and arranged for among all the bakers in London that the 4 lb. loaf would be raised in price by a halfpenny on Monday next.

It was announced yesterday that fifty or sixty co-operative societies, embracing nearly half a million members, in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and North Wales, are advancing the price of flour and bread to their members. The increases in the majority of cases will come into operation next week.

A large meeting of bakers of Birmingham and district was held last night to consider the question of the price of bread in view of the advance in the price of flour. Mr. W. Arundel presided, and stated that in consequence of the advance in the price of flour within the last two weeks bakers had been placed in a very serious position. There were hundreds of bakers in that city who were losing money. He believed that the present price of flour was going to remain for three or four months. A resolution was proposed recommending that the price of bread be advanced one half-penny per 4 lb. loaf, on Monday next, and that from then the price should range from 6d. to 7 1-2d. per 4lb. loaf, according to quality, and that flour be advanced 2d. per peck. The motion was seconded. It was suggested that the price should be advanced 1d., and an alternative proposition was that the weight of the loaf should be reduced and the price remain unchanged. Neither, however, found support, and the resolution was carried.

On the Bristol Corn market yesterday English wheat, which was in small supply, advanced a further 3s. to 5s. per quarter, and actually sold at 46s. per quarter. Foreign wheats showed a further advance of 1s. 6d. to 2s. per quarter, the increased quotations being stated to be below importing values. Flour again increased by 2s., fines selling at 34s. per sack.

On the corn markets yesterday at Bourne and Holbeach, South Lincolnshire, wheat made up to 46s. per quarter, being an advance of 3s. to 4s. on the week and 15s. per quarter more than was realised for the corresponding week twelve months ago. There were only small supplies offering, some of the principal Lincolnshire farmers deciding to hold, in the hope of 50s. being reached.

Speaking at the dinner of the South Wales and West of England Federation of Master Bakers' and Millers' Associations at Newport last night, Mr. J. T. Allen, a well-known South Wales miller's representative, said the public had not yet realised the importance and significance of the wheat shortage. Corn merchants, millers, and master bakers of this country had been caught napping. Though it was dangerous to prophesy, he would not be surprised if flour advanced to 50s. per sack. He had had forty-two years' experience of the milling trade, and remembered flour being sold at 60s. per sack in 1878.

On Newbury Corn Exchange yesterday wheat was extremely scarce, and an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter on the present high prices took place. The sales of fine qualities were at 47s. and 48s. per quarter, and one very superior lot realised 50s. per quarter.

It is reported from Chicago that the wheat market there was demoralised yesterday, heavy falls in prices for July, May, and September being recorded. Mr. Patten bought freely to hold the market, and at the close prices showed a slight reaction. The New York market was also demoralised.

The "Times" discusses the subject in its Commercial and Financial Supplement this morning:—

A review of the position of wheat published in the Financial and Commercial Supplement of March 12 concluded with the remark that still higher prices or wheat and flour and dearer bread later in the year seemed probable. Developments in the situation have been even more rapid and more pronounced than were then anticipated, and both wheat and flour have advanced substantially while another general rise in bread seems imminent.

Since our last review was written English wheats have advanced at Mark Lane and in the country by 4s. to 5s. per qr., and on the spot to a similar extent while cargoes and parcels of foreign wheats are 4s. 6d. to 5s. higher than they were at that date, most of the advance having taken place within the last ten days. Compared with a year ago the average price of wheat shows a gain of fully 10s. per quarter. Since March 12 flour has risen from 2s. to 3s. per sack, and now stands at 6s. to 7s. per sack higher for English varities and 5s. to 8s. higher for foreign than at the corresponding date last year, the greater part of the rise, as in wheat, having occurred within the last few days.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

These figures would suggest that the statistical position, as known at present, differs widely from that of a year ago. The table given below shows, however, that, while it is stronger now, it is not so radically different as of itself to account for the present high level of wheat and flour prices. (Flour in the table is reduced to wheat quarters.)

Wheat.	1909. Quarters.	1908. Quarters.
Foreign in United Kingdom ports	1,955,000	2,805,000
British undelivered	1,023,000	1,618,000
Visible supply in United States	5,451,000	4,720,000
Afloat for United Kingdom orders	3,650,000	3,920,000
Afloat for the Continent ...	2,345,000	2,970,000
Stocks on the Continent ...	1,600,000	1,850,000
Stocks at Argentine ports ...	485,000	575,000
Total visible supply ...	16,450,000	18,458,000

The decrease shown here of 2,000,000 qrs. is really an improvement in immediate conditions, as a similar comparison a month ago would have disclosed a decrease of 2,700,600 prs. It is clear therefore, that other influences have been at work.

THE CONTROLLING FACTORS.

The controlling factors are found in the shrinkage of prospective supplies for the remainder of the season and in the remarkable situation in America. A month ago, in estimating the prospective shipments from the various exporting countries to Europe, a total of 13,500,000 qrs. for the season was allotted to Argentina. In the light of the movement during the past three weeks this estimate seems to have been too high, probably by as much as 2,000 000 qrs., leaving available for Europe, say 11,500,000 qrs., of which 7,500,000 qrs. have already been shipped. Out of the balance 3,000,000 qrs. may be shipped arrive in Europe during the present cereal season (ending on Aug. 31). Russia and the Danube are likely to supply 3,250,000 qrs., India 2,100,000 qrs. Australia 1,200,000 qrs., and Chile, &c., 500,000 qrs., making a total of 10,050,000 qrs., which, together with the quantity afloat at the end of last week, namely, 6,000,000 qrs., gives a total amount of 16,050,000 qrs. European consumption during the early part of this year was smaller than usual, but current indications show that it has reached about the normal volume, or 1,100,000 qrs. per week, and on that average requirements for the rest of the season will absorb 22,000,000 qrs. There remain, therefore, a balance of about 6,000,000 qrs., to be met by exports from North America and by further inroads upon the stocks already depleted in importing countries.

DEAR BREAD.

8D. LOAF AND 50S. WHEAT.

London April 17.

The 4lb. loaf will cost 6 1-2d. (instead of 6d.) throughout London on Monday. In certain districts in the West End where "top price" flour is used the price will be 8d.

Peterborough farmers were selling wheat yesterday at 50s. a quarter.

For some days past negotiations have been proceeding between the bakers' central organisation, the London Master Bakers' Protection Society, and the large bread companies. In the result the following companies have arranged to advance the price 1-2d. on Monday.

Nevill's.
Price's.
Chibnall's.
Maltina bakeries.
Stevenson's.
V. V. Company.
Lyons'.

Yesterday Mr. F. C. Finch, the secretary of the Society, circularised the officials of the forty local associations, informing them of the change, and requesting them at once to call meetings of their associations. These meetings will in the great majority of cases take place to-day, when formal decisions will be arrived at instructing all the members to go up to 6 1/2d. on Monday.

Mr. Mark Mayhew, of Messrs. Mark Mayhew, Ltd., in explaining yesterday the reasons which have led to the present high price of wheat, said the crop in Argentina has been 5,000,000 quarters short of the estimate, while the Australian crop was 1,000,000 less than was expected. The result is that the surplus over requirements, instead of being 11,500,000 quarters, as expected, is only 5,000,000.

"In view of the increasing population of the world and the increase in the number of wheat eating people, that surplus is not sufficient; hence the high prices. And those prices, unless the unforeseen happens are not likely to recede before September."

FRESH CHICAGO RISE.

"WHEAT KING" SELLING.

New York, April 16.

"Only one man in the history of the world," said Mr. Wilson, Secretary for Agriculture, to-day, "ever carried a wheat corner to final success; that was Joseph. I don't believe that any body operating now can duplicate that performance."

Mr. Wilson contended that the information available to the Administration is far more reliable than Mr. Patten says. "We find that the visible wheat supply is much larger than Mr. Patten says it is."

Mr. Patten, the "Wheat King," promptly replied that the wheat correspondents of the Government are merely shop assistants and postmasters who are ignorant of how to estimate the supply. "My information," he said, "is infinitely better than the Government's."

Running his fingers through the unshaven grey stubble which he has no time to remove from his face Mr. Patten is the central figure in the exciting scenes in the Chicago "Pit." With a thick layer of dust on his coat and hat he gives orders rapidly. It is said that he bought three million bushels of wheat for July delivery yesterday for the purpose of staying the downward movement. To-day he sold, but despite this prices showed a tendency to recover yesterday's sensational set-back, May closing at dols. 1·27 1-2, and July at dols. 1.17, or 1 1-4c. a bushel above yesterday's close.

The prospects of further rises in the price of flour absorb the attention of the country. Bakers in New York affirm that existing prices exceed those of war time, while the Chicago managers of the largest mills in the United States predict in the near future that prices will leap to dols. 10 (£2) a barrel.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Light falls of rain here occurred in the North-west Frontier Provinces, North-east India and the Peninsula. Clouds persist in Kashmir, North-east India and Burma, but elsewhere skies are clear, or only lightly clouded.

Temperature has risen appreciably over North-west India, and is nearly normal everywhere, except in North-east India, where it remains low.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to be dry everywhere, except in North-east India and possibly in the South of the Peninsula and in Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 30th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and humidity has decreased in the west Punjab and is normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature during day shows a slight rise but is still below the average, while during night it is normal except for an excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear over the whole division but humidity continues in excess. Day temperature has risen but still remains slightly below the average, while night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Sind and normal elsewhere. Temperature both maximum and minimum has risen and is now nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear everywhere except at Surat where they remain moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual and temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the greater part. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Maximum is below the average at Raipur and Hoshangabad, while minimum is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderatly clouded in the south but have cleared in the north. Humidity is generally in slight excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light cloud has appeared in Hyderabad but skies continue clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bijapur, Belgaum and Ahmednagar and also the minimum at Aurangabad and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The low pressure area in the north-west appears to have filled up but the barometer continues to fall in the north-east, where pressure remains relatively low, and the weather is likely to be unsettled to the north of latitude 16°.

Colombo and Bangalore report 1·46 inches and 0·76 inch of rain, and skies are heavily clouded at most stations in the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The total catch of the New Zealand sealing fleet, as reported up to now amounts to 150,000, but several ships have not yet been sighted, and hopes are entertained that the fishery will equal last year's catch, which amounted to 213,000.

The most popular colony for Indian emigration is Mauritus, where considerably over a quarter of a million of Indian labourers have taken up their abode, writes the "Statesman." Demerara comes next with about 133,000 Indian coolies, and Trinidad, with 100,019 Indian workers, stands third. On the other hand, we are glad to see that the Government disclaim any intention of exploiting Indian labour. Several industries, including tea and the textile factories, are much embarrassed by the scarcity of the labour supply, and it is not for the British Government to increase the difficulty by encouraging emigration to countries which compete with Indian industries. Its business is to see that no simple "ryot" is tempted abroad by false pretences and that the accommodation provided for emigrants on shipboard is adequate. To act as a recruiting agent for the Crown Colonies would be an indefensible blunder.

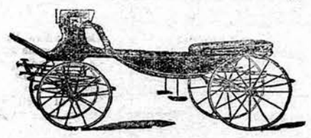
FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO



H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT Awarded at Several

EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at

BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR

HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.

MOTOR TYRES ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.

MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application

Weakened Vitality Impoverished Blood

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for a well-known city missionary, who writes:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.

DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER

OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH

BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to your door, on ten days' approval, our highest grade "Mead Coventry Flyers" at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makers of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using enclosed coupon, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Terms on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

Milk Scones

at tea-time are always appreciated and enjoyed, and if prepared with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder, less time is taken in making and baking. They may be baked in a quick oven in from three to five minutes, and served to table immediately. 'Paisley Flour' Scones are best when new. Remember

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder

—one part to eight of ordinary flour. Recipes in every tin.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

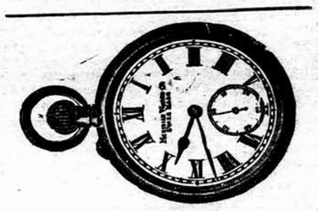
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a speedy dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence may be obtained of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from their sole agents sole.

MARTIN'S Pharm. Chemists, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons For Typewriters



Meridian Watch Co.

PRECISION WATCHES

IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES

The Leading Watch Co. IN INDIA.

New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.

Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.

G. A. CHARPIE & Co., BOMBAY.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade Englishmade

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to any rider on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using enclosed coupon, for free sent catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 3?? LIVERPOOL.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. since 1833. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

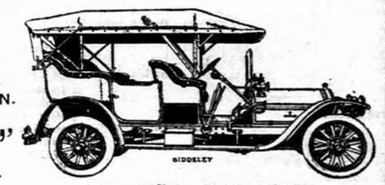
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN.

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.



Famous for RELIABILITY.

Built throughout of highest class material and Special Steel produced by the renowned Firm of Messrs. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM, LTD.

Sole Agents:—

K. & S. MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.

Works:—

TARDEO.

Catalogues Free.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld. LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The Immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 29, 1909. | BOMBAY, APRIL 30, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
4 per cent. Consols... ...	85	1/16	
do. Rentes ...	97 1/4		un chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4		1-2
3½ do. Govt Securities....	63 1/16	1/8	
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/8	1/4	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/8	1/4	
do. in New York ...	52 7/8	1/2	
Exchange on London at Paris....	25·15 1/2		un chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 5/16		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight....	1 1/2		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1		un chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England..£199,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13/16d. unchgd.

Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 70,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Transfers, on Calcutta, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

Bar Gold (per oz.)—7/8 9 1-8d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£39,500,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Public Deposits	...£12,800,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Other Deposits	...£44,700,000	Dec. £ 400,000
Government Securities	...£15,400,000	Unchgd £ .. ...
Other Securities	...£30,900,000	Dec. £ 500,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,000,000	Inc. £ 100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spot ...	...	...	...	Good demand steady.
Futures ...	...	...	...	Steady
East Indian	...	...	...	Quiet.
Manchester	—	...	...	Steady.
Total Sales	...	...	...	16,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export			...	500
Imports ...	...	...	...	3,000
Mid-Americans	...	...	...	5·47—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		...		8 5-16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·37	5·37	5·41	5·41	5·42
+03	+03	+02	+02	+02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·39	5·36	5·34	5·34	
+01	+01	+01	+02	

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	19,000	Bales.
do. do. last year ...	...	11,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	...	4,000	"
Do to Continent ...	...	8,000	"

Spot Cotton—10·80 +05

Futures—Month of May 10·51 +11 } Advanced on improved financial conditions and Wall Street demand and on bullish private crop reports.

Do. July 10·41 +11 }

NEW ORLEANS:—

Spot Cotton—10 1-4 unchgd.

Futures—Month of May ... 10·38 +10

Do. do. July ... 10·56 +11

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—42 1-4 April-May—Sellers—Quiet—but Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawnpore 40 1-4—April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 45 3-8 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine La Plata—42 1-4—April-May—Antwerp—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Inans 13s. 3d.

Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 4d. Value

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [30TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box gold Bullions	76,800	London ...	Chartered Bank
7 Boxes old Bullions	4,37 750	do	National Bank
1 Bundle Rs.....	685	Dwarka...	M Mackenzie & Co
2 Bundles Rs..	1,900	Abass	B Tookchand

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 28th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	32	36,565
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	44	50,945

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April

Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 29th April

Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.

Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened firmer to-day and in the morning 1s. 3 31-32d. Telegraphic Transfers could done until the end of May. There was some small enquiry on these terms but later on the rate was withdrawn. There was also a small enquiry for Bank bills for the mail at 1s. 3 31-32d. at which all Banks would sell. Credits remain scarce, but Banks are not buying under 1s. 4 3-22d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d. to 15-16d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight....	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	107
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 days sight ...	133
Yokohama 30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai 30 days sight ...	178

Government Paper :—

To-day has been the settling day in this market, and a moderate business has been transacted in the Bazaar. Quotations opened at 94 1-4 for today's settlement and 94 3-8 for the second settlement and ultimately advanced to 94 3-8 at which this settlement was arranged. Business for the second settlement was done up to 94 1-2, but the market closes quiet as under. Calcutta market opened at 94 1-2.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	93-6
1st Settlement	...	„	93-7

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Thursday closed 1-4 up at 24 3-8 for cash and two months' delivery ; and New York was 1-2 higher at 52 7-8. Locally the market has been irregular. In the morning the ready quotation opened at 62 3-16 ex-duty and gradually advanced to 62 9 16 on an exchange Bank buying some £40,000 on China account. Subsequently the rate became easier and at the close the quotation was 62 7-16 ex-duty. Forward rates moved in sympathy with the ready quotation and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. a. p.	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	...		24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	...		24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns	...		15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	...		15 3 0
Silver as Duty—Ready	...		62 7 0
Ditto 1st Settlement			62 7 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement			62 10 0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	1,44,000	.....
Other Deposits	15,50,000	.....
Sundries	91,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	62,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	3,73,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	10,28,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	8,75,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	9,19,000	.....
Bullion	.....	7,64,000
Balances with other Banks..	88,000	.....
Sundries	8,000	.....
Cash	.....	8,04,000

Council Bills :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs. 41·50 lakhs, were allotted in bills at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 38·50 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 31-32d., tenderers receiving '08 per cent. Extras were allotted after the sales of Rs. 20,000 bills at 1s. 3 31-32d and 5 lakhs T. T. at 1s 4d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 114·20 lakhs and the amount to be offered for sale next week will be 80 lakhs.

The mail of the 16th April brings £10,000 silver, and £40,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...	Rs. 16,60,000
Bombay	...	...	...	„ 1,50,000
Madras	...	...	...	„ 5,20,000
			Total ... Rs.	40,30,000

The mail of the 23rd April brings £210,000 silver and £50.000 gold for Bombay, and £20,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	..	Rs. 10,70,000
Bombay	...	...	...	„ 8,70,000
Madras	...	...	...	„ 24,20,000
			Total...Rs.	43,60,000

The mail of the 30th April brings £60,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...	Rs. 17,00,000
Bombay	...	...	...	„ 19,90,000
Madras	...	...	...	„ 7,20,000
			Total...Rs.	43,10,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	871	302,985	157,171
Central India	2,634	109,813	49,247
Berars and Nuggar	5,841	103,517	98,869
Berars	2,855	334,221	303,643
Central Provinces ...	577	149,926	232,703
Total Comras...	12,373	993,343	851,535
Dhollera	6,893	126,788	95,168
Broach...	13,025	161,996	152,270
Coompta and Dharwar	8,405	82,742	71,152
Westerns	1,902	10,637	7,203
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	1,372	262,269	309,438
Bengals, Rajputana ...	2,845	43,180	24,265
Sind	.....	20,190	37,816
Persian	322	1,717	1,227
American	381	9,375	31,206
Egyptian	49	3,413	4,418
Other Sorts	...	542	658
Totals...	47,524	1,716,062	1,579,356

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	47,524	35,111	+12,410
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 29th April... ...	1,716,062	1,579,356	+136,706
Shipments for the week			
Europe	10,423	6,842	+ 3,581
China	8,749	12,043	— 4,294
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	19,175	19,885	— 710
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 29th April..			
Europe	459,294	418,780	+50,514
China	38,023	18,874	+19,149
Japan	453,791	228,533	+225,459
Coast Ports ...	15,558	24,302	— 8,744
Total ...	984,663	698,289	+286,377
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	15,329	23,974	— 8,645
China	26,401	Nil	+26,401
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 3rd April 1909—9,308 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Jany. 1909—8,459 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 29th April 1909	1,716,062
	2,116,062
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 29th April 1909	984,666
	1,131,396
Afloat	41,730
	1,089,666
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	644,756
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 30th April 09..	444,910

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Home markets have again fluctuated during the past week and on balancing show a slight advance all round. Weather reports have been favourable and unfavourable in turn, and longs have unloaded on any rise. The position is however practically unchanged. Rain is reported in Texas, but it is said to be insufficient, and drought continues in some sections. The "bull" party in America is strong, but the market continues to be a weather one, and consequently must remain more or less uncertain. For the present we would rather be "long" than "short." The market in New York closes steady on bullish private crop reports.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
spot ...	5·52 ...	5·47 ...	— 05
Futures, Apl.-May	5·38 ...	5·37 ...	+ 01
Do. June-July	5·39 ...	5·41 ...	+ 02
NEW YORK—			
Spot	10·65 ...	10·80 ...	+15
Futures, May	10·22 ...	10·51 ...	+19
Do. July	10·33 ...	10·41 ...	+08
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	10 1/4 ...	10 1/4 ...	unchgd
Futures, May	10·30 ...	10·36 ...	+ 06
Do. July	10·49 ...	10·56 ...	+ 07

During the early part of the past week there was a farther sharp fall in prices locally, particularly in fine M. G. Bengal May delivery which touched Rs. 225. Since then we have experienced fluctuating markets, and though prices for most descriptions have recovered from the lowest point, there is, at the moment little strength in the May position. In contracts the market has been dull and almost lifeless. A small business has been done in New Crop "suttas" in the bazaar but quotations for other descriptions are more or less nominal in the absence of business. At the close the market is steady and prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 higher than last Friday's closing quotations.

In ready cotton the demand for export has been poor, but mills have been better buyers lately and a few good lines have been taken up during the week. The demand has run on Barsi Nagger styles, Oomras, Coompta descriptions, Muttia and Broach. The enquiry for Bengals has been small Holders, while readily meeting the demand at fair rates, are by no means keen sellers and a good deal of cotton is being held for higher prices.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	259	May.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat...	248	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	245	„
Fine M. G. Dumangaum-Pulgaon ...	241	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	238	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	238	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	231	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	226	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	231	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	231	„
Good Westerns H. G.	233	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	250	„
Good M. G. Coompta	250	„
NEW CROP.		
Good M. G. Broach	252	Mar 1910
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	221	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	211	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	203	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengal	213	Nov. 1908
Fine M. G. Bengal	209	Dec. 1908
Fine M. G. Bengal	207	Jan. 1910
F. G. H. G. Bengal	193	„ „

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000 Bales.
Total Imports	...	3,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.
5·41	5·41	5·45	5·49
+04	+04	+05	+05
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec. Dec.-Jan.
5·46	5·44	5·41	5·39 5·38
+05	+05	+05	+05 +05

FREIGHTS.

The Market has been much quieter during the past week, the demand for wheat having fallen off considerably and the enquiry for seeds being limited. Rates for ready steamers have been fairly well maintained, but for forward, shippers are not at all keen to go on at the rates asked. The following business is reported :—

For Genoa, seeds at 13s. 6d. April shipment and for Dunkirk poppy seed at 13s. June has been done. For the latter port 1,100 tons wheat was done at 14s. first half of May, and relets have been made in the "Trafford Hall" at 13s. wheat. Wheat has been booked per "City of Madras" May shipment at 13s. and boomeal at 13s. 3d. In the Rubattino some relets have been made at 15s. seeds, 15s. 6d. wheat and 16s. cotton.

The following fixtures are reported :—

S. S. "Abaklir" at 15s. D. W. basis 1 p. p. and 15s. 6d. 2 p. p. May.

S. S. "Glendhu" at the same rates for June loading.

S. S. "Ettrickdale" Bombay and Marmagoa to 2s. p. p. at 16s. 3d. D. W. basis May.

S. S. "Harewood" at 13s. Wheat 10s. 6d. light cargo for 1 p. p. May.

S. S. "Wellington" at 13s. for 2p.p. (since declared for Naples and Hamburg) May loading.

The market closes firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has ruled steady but there has been little doing. Prices after declining to about Rs. 7-11 for ready, have improved 2 annas per cwt. and there are buyers to a small extent at our quotations as under :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 13 0 B. T.
April-May ...	—	... „ 8 3 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

Early in the week the tone of the market was dull but during the last day or two dealers have been covering their previous sales owing to unfavourable weather.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, May ...	Rs.	7 9 0 R. T.
„ „ June-July ...	„	7 11 0 R. T.
Ready Brown Kutni ...	„	6 15 0 B. T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	„	7 1 0 R. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	„	7 12 0 R. T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7 11 0 R. T.

Cottonseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate demand. Dealers are completing their previous contracts.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	9 0 0 B. T.
May	„	9 9 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—

The market has been steady throughout the week at Rs. 30-8-0 to Rs. 31-0-0 for reedy and Rs. 6-2-6 R. T. for May.

Groundnuts :—

The market is steady and unchanged with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	24 0 0

Rapeseed :—

Is steady at the close at :

July-Aug.	Rs.	6 6 0 R.T

WHEAT—

During the early part of the week the market was dull, and exporters resold owing to declining markets on the other side. Native dealers however covered a good deal owing to abnormal weather in the producing districts, and prices have improved fully three annas per cwt. from the bottom rates closing steady as under. There is still a large interest for next month (May) and prices are expected to keep steady for this position.

We quote :—

White Delhi, May	Rs.	6 2 6 R.T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. May	„	6 4 0 „
Jubbulpore	„	5 14 0 R. T.
White Cawnpore	„	6 1 6 R. T.
Soft Red Ready		41 0 0 per candy

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	286,019 cwts.
Linseed	78,224 „
Rapeseed	66,282 „
Gingelly seed	1,949 „
Poppyseed...	59,800 „
Groundnuts	5,077 „
Castorseed	51,082 „
Rice	199,93? „
Myrabollams	16,134 „
Cottonseed	97,206 „
Mowrasseed	23? „
Gram	19,855 „
Joowar	22,111 „
Maize	25,104 „

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The demand continues slack. Prices generally are unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market remains dull and we have nothing of imporance to report.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is firm owing to the advance in cotton.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market continues quiet and the demand from upcountry is very poor. Prices are steady.

DHOOTIES.—Some business is reported to have been done. The advance in cotton keeps the market firm.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows some advance on the week ; but there is no corresponding rise here. Stocks of Copper are decreasing ; but buyers having lost heavily are nervous and there is no arrival business doing. Stocks of Yellow metal are moderate and no business is expected until they are considerably reduced.

COAL.

The market closes steady with very little business of any importance passing. We quote as under :—

	Rs.	As.
Powell's Duffryn Cardiff	16	8
Davison's West Hartley	14	8
Dutton Welsh Hartley	14	0
Watson's Hartley	14	0
Desherghur (Bengal)	13	0
Seebpore (Bengal)	13	0
Heilger's Standard	12	0
Dundee (African)	15	0
Jardines' Navigation	12	0
Bird's Desherghur	12	8

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The market has kept steady and shares have improved in some cases. Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,465, Bank of India's at Rs. 75½ and Indian Specie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 56 at which price they are in demand. In Press Companies, Mofussils have improved to Rs. 680 ; New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 480, Indian Cotton at Rs. 123 3-4. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmah New issues have kept steady at Rs. 432 1-2 ; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 151 and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 114 ; Bombay Ice Manufacturing, Coy. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 25; Bombay Flours are steady at Rs. 875. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company Limited ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 347 1/2, while preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 275 and are steady as yet. Marcks and Coy. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 130. Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy. shares have advanced to Rs. 57 . Shivrajpur Syndicate shares are steady at Rs. 15. The Tata Iron and Steel Coy. Ld., deferred shares have changed hands at Rs. 54, Thackers at Rs. 285. Treachers have improved to Rs. 645. In mill Coys. Century's have improved to Rs. 273, Central India to Rs. 1,530, Colaba Land and Mill Coy. shares to Rs. 1,090, Coorlas to Rs. 610, Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 103 3-4. Davids are steady at Rs. 442 1-2; Empress have changed hands at Rs. 275, Fazulbhoys are unchanged at Rs. 242 1-2; Finlays are quiet at Rs. 240. Imperials at Rs. 115, Jamsheds are unchanged at Rs. 157 1-2, Kohinoors at Rs 725 X. D. Leopolds have dropped to Rs. 38. Maneckji Petits have kept steady at and about Rs. 3,220 for May delivery, while the rate for June delivery is Rs. 35 lower, Mararji Goculdas are quite at Rs. 2,825; New Kaiser Sharers are unchanged at Rs. 203 3/4, New City of Bombay have been put through at Rs. 709. Phoenix are unchanged at Rs. 98 3-4 C. D. Swadeshis are unchanged at Rs. 1,255. In railway Cos., Tapti Valley Ry. shares have remained at and about to Rs. 432 1-2. Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 595. Ahmedabad Dholkas are steady at Rs. 113. Amritsar Pattis are weak at Rs. 120 with right of new shares at par. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

		Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due	(1968)...	97-4-0
4 per cent. „ Improvement Trust	„ (1968)...	93-0-0
4 per cent. „ Municipal Bonds	„ (1947)...	93-8-0
5 per cent. „ „	„ (1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent. „ „	„ (1925)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. „ „	„ (1928)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. „ „	„ (1933)...	112-0-0
5 per cent. „ „	„ (1953)...	114-0-0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

There is no change in Bank D. D., and the 3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 94 7.

Numerous auctions interfered with the more legitimate business to-day. Hence there is a limited number of quotations.

In coal shares Surrakur is ruled at 13 5/8 and 5, Bengals at 852 and 100, Sudamdih at 5 1/2 and 300, Shangamahal at 1 1/16 and 200, Union at 14 5/8.

In ordinary sales, North-West was obtainable at 14 1/8.

In jute shares, Alliance (ordinary) is quoted at 93 1/2, 94 and 94 1/4 (auction sale).

The attention of users of Pan-telegraphic code words is drawn to the new rules in force on 1st July next, issued by the international telegraph convention, by which it is enacted that artificial combinations of 10 or less letters must form words capable of pronunciation according to the current usage of the German, English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, or Latin languages. Thus a made-up pronounceable word such as Maturatumo will be passed on all lines, whilst a combination such as Yqzuzyqyxe will be taxed, and, if transmitted, charge at cipher rate, viz., five letters to a word. Contraction and joining together of bona-fide words is also not permissible at the ten letter rate and "ch" hitherto accepted as one letter will be reckoned as two.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,462½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	75½
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 „	1,440
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	10 „	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	56
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Bank of Burma	100	...	6 „	106
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35
				5

DEFENCELESS WARSHIPS.

French Battleship that cannot Fire a Shot.

Paris, April 7.

M. Paul Doumer, who is responsible for introducing the French naval estimates to the Chamber of Deputies, gives a startling resume, in an article in the Paris "Matin," of the present condition of the Republican navy.

The one undeniable fact which stands out at every stage of the inquiry which is now going on, he shows, is that the French navy is by no means what it ought to be, in view of the position of the country and of the money which has been spent on it. In number the vessels composing the Mediterranean fleet—which is for all practical purposes the only fleet France possesses—is not great, as it consists of only six battleships and three armoured cruisers. The quality of the ships is good, and the personnel is thoroughly satisfactory, says M. Doumer, but each vessel, on an average, is 100 men short of its proper complement of 700.

One of the six battleships has not a single gun which could be used against torpedo boat attack, and no ammunition whatever for its 65 and 47 millimetre guns; its magazines are empty as they have been since the vessel joined the fleet a year ago.

Another battleship is still waiting for a new gun to replace one of her heavy weapons which burst during firing exercises a year ago, and has been waiting for years, like two of her sister ships, for her 65 millimetre guns—for which there have been provisionally substituted some 47 millimetre guns, which are not heavy enough to be effective against attack by torpedo boats.

The naval artillery department has recently removed some of the 47 millimetre guns and begun the work of installing the larger weapons, but have had to stop the work because the openings in the steel sides of the vessels are not large enough to allow the 65 millimetre guns to pass. The naval construction department, who are responsible for this work, has notified the Admiral in command that the work of enlarging the openings cannot be undertaken for some months to come.

The state of the reserve squadron is even worse than that of the active fleet ; crews, ammunition, and general maintenance are lacking on all the vessels.

Ten years ago, M. Doumer concludes, France was the second of the great naval Powers. Now she stands fourth, or perhaps even fifth in the list.

MUTINY ON A FRENCH CRUISER.

Private letters received at Toulon give accounts of a serious mutiny which has occurred on the French cruiser Duchayla whilst the vessel was coaling at Dakar.

The crew are said to have complained for some time of severe discipline, bad food, and overwork. The disaffection reached a climax when a petty officer died off Dakar—in consequence, as the crew alleged, of the ship's doctor, in accordance with the captain's orders, refusing to put him in a sick berth.

Several men who complained that they were being underfed and overworked were put in irons, whereupon the rest of the crew not having had their dinner, although it was 7-30 p.m.—struck work and gathered on deck and, shouting. "We want our dinner!" and "We are overworked!" Revolutionary cries were raised, and a noisy disturbance continued until midnight.

Next day the captain caused reveille to be sounded half an hour later than usual, advanced the hours of meals to suit the men, and caused the day's work to cease an hour sooner, It was also announced that a gang of negroes would be hired to assist the crew in coaling. The men then returned to duty.

Captain Ratie, the commander of the Duchayla, experienced similar mutinies while in command of the Vauban at Saigon, L'Isly off the Moorish coast, and the Jules Ferry at Toulon.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," April 30.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette," Commander H.G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Duke, Mr A R
Draper, Mr W W
Edwards, Mr W M
Kerseborn, Mr J Mrs and Infant
Lewis, Mr J H and Mrs
North, Mr D H
O'Donnell, Mr T F O
O'Brien, Miss J
Pierce, Mr A
Parsons, Major F

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Fisher, Miss J j
Simmons, Miss P
Henritt, Mrs G.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Andrew, Mr J
Bonsen, Maj R
Campbell, Lieut W
Craig, Mr W W
Dinnis, Mr W
Donoran, Mr W
Dixon, Mr F P
Elliot, Rev R J Mrs and 2 children
Finch, Mr E J
Grey, Miss
Kreyer, Col F A C Mrs and Miss
Lethbridge, Lieut F E
Matcin Capt
O'Kinealy, Maj F and Mrs
Pierson, Mr H K
Singh, Mr G M
Whittle, Mr C

FOR KARACHI.

Hay, Mrs and Miss Mackichan, Mr D N
Warren, Miss E

FROM PORT SAID.—Miller, Mr J.

FROM ADEN.

Santra, Mr R W
Pradhan, Mr K B
Athimboy Janboy.

Per s.s. D. "Balduino," May 5.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian s. s. "D. Baldnino" due to arrive at Bombay on the 5th May, afternoon :—

Anderson, Mrs
Butcher, Mrs
Ceravegna Mr and Mrs and children
Chantal Mr
Gandorf Mr
Gopal Mr
Leathes Capt and Mrs S
Nottrott Mr and Mrs
Nottrott Miss
Potter Rev and Mrs
De Pass Lieut
Szczepanski Capt
Two sisters of charity
Grammi Zaccaria Mr

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," May 1.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander Lewellen, to Marseilles and Loadon :—

Adam, Mr J H
Alexander, Lt
Anderson, Lieut-Col. and Mrs J
Aspinwall, Mr and Mrs J E and infant
Banks, Mr W
Baxter, Mr R A
Bhujangarow, Mr J V
Bobble, the Kumar Raja of
Carden, Major
Carmichael, Mr D
Chesney, Col H F
Child, Mrs G
Christie, Mrs G
Connolly, Mr P J
Conran, Mr
Crawley, Mr and Mrs E J child and infant
Crosthwaite, Mr and Mrs H S and infant
Elder, Mr
Everett, Mr G E
Farrer Mr and Mrs J W
Framjee, Mr K S
Furnwall, Mrs
Garth, Mr W
Garrett, Genl F S
Gill, Mr H
Graham, Mr
Grant, Mrs J A
Gray, Lt Col and Mrs W H and infant
Grimston, Mr and Mrs

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

I. M.

The last note of that wonderful chord which vibrated through Mid-Victorian England has been stilled, but the music of Swinburne will echo as long as English literature is loved and read. The members of that Brotherhood were men far too great for us to be able to judge them at this close distance, but we can be inspired by their spirit. None is more accessible and none more master of his art than Swinburne. We cannot here even demonstrate the least of his reforming influences; fortunately that is hardly necessary now. He outlived the uncomprehending criticisms and the prudish ignorance of his generation, and, before he died, he came into his own. Yet even to-day he is sometimes called a decadent by those who hold impulse in horror—who look askance at his "revels", even in rhyme." As though anyone whose heart-fed doctrine, the breath of whose soul was the glory of Life could be called a disciple of Decay! The music of his verse was an expression of his love of things—his "Mother, the Sea," his "Soul's Best Birthdays, or "A Sleepy Word of Streams." We have lost a very great poet, but, at least, he was appreciated in his lifetime. He died acclaimed.

MARION CRAWFORD.

By Mr. Marion Crawford's death literature suffers a sensible loss and many thousands of novel-readers a real deprivation. He fell short of genius. We cannot think that his work will find an enduring place in literature. A public taste which can abandon Trollope is not likely to stand hard and fast by Crawford. But the work he did was good, honest, and sincere. He had a luxuriant charm in style, a fine sense of the theatre, a grasp of character and a deep spiritual sincerity. Above all, he was a fine story-teller—the chief necessity in a writer of fiction. A very varied career led naturally to a variou-nces which was not the least amongst the charms of the pen he used, and if he had a tendency towards the melodramatic, his work was much above the level of melodrama. Dying prematurely, his loss will be the more felt, and we feel that he can ill be spared.

A PARTY IN PARTS.

It is not easy to decide how much importance should be attached to the resignation of the four "leaders" of the Independent Labour party. The Edinburgh conference has shown once more that the proceedings of this party are conducted on lines of beautiful originality. There is, in fact, so much independence in the Independent Labour Party that cohesion and fellowship are wanting. If that consideration can console the members who complain of its dependence on Liberalism, they are surely welcome to all the confort they can find in it. The action of Messrs. Hardie MacDonald, Glasier and Snowden may be, however, the outcome of some plan too subtle for average brains to comprehend. Mr. MacDonald would appear to have reason when he says that what the party wants is a more abiding anchorage, but it seems very questionable whether he and his fellow-resigners will make it "more solid" by their retort to the vote on the position of Mr. Victor Grayson. The queerest aspect of the whole affair is its cause. That any body of men should take Mr. Grayson so seriously as to be perturbed by his violence and child like methods—that a conference should decline to suppress him—that its leaders should withdraw on his account—is something new in the history of political organisations. We are inclined to congratulate Mr. Grayson on his success in getting his comrades to accept him, practically if not by their voices, at his own valuation. As for the others, we are afraid they cannot be congratulated from any point of view.

THREE ELECTIONS IN FIVE MONTHS.

Sir Edward Clarke, K.C., who is to be the first chairman of the Cotton Conciliation Board, realised at the last general election an ambition he had cherished since, as a youth, he served in the jewellers shop kept by his father in King William-street, London—to be one of the members for the City of London. It was in his father's shop, also, that he began to study for the profession in which he has since risen to such eminence. Though success was somewhat long in coming, it was rather overwhelming when it did come, and for many years Sir Edward was probably the busiest counsel at the Bar. In addition to his work in the courts he had his Parliamentary duties to attend to, and was in great request as a speaker at Conservative gatherings up and down the country. His Parliamentary record is probably unique. In the short space of five months in the year 1880 he fought three contests. On February 13 he was returned for Southwark. On March 31, at the general election, he was defeated in the same borough. And on July 8 he was returned for Plymouth.

WASHING THE FEET OF THE POOR.

Among the elaborate Easter ceremonials at Salford Cathedral none is more picturesque than the washing of the feet of thirteen poor men in white gaberdines, which the Bishop of Salford performs on the afternoon of Maundy Thursday. Maundy Thursday, by the way, is a purely English name for the day before Good Friday, and comes from the distribution of food in maunds or baskets. Throughout Catholic Europe the day is generally known as Holy Thursday. The washing of the feet is a ceremony as old as organised Christianity. Here in England, and in other countries, it was for long an annual custom for the King or Queen to wash the feet of as many poor men as he or she had years. James II. was the last to do it with his own hands—how many old customs seem to have departed this realm with James II.!—and Dutch William began to do the washing by proxy. The Emperor of Austria still keeps up the Fusswaschung in its primitive form.

A "BRIDNEEZER."

Three or four Lancashire men were discussing the character of a common acquaintance. None of them seemed to have a particularly high opinion of him. At last one of the circle, noted for his blunt outspokenness, said: "I reckon nowt on him. He's wur nor a bridneezer." He went away immediately he had spoken: there was no opportunity of asking him to explain himself, and opinions were rather diverse as to his real meaning. "Bridneezer," of course, means "birds' nester," but what was the exact shade of contempt it was meant to express in this metaphorical instance?

CATTLE-DRIVING OF A THOROUGH KIND.

The spirited little sheet published in Dublin which proudly styles itself the "Irish Nation" gives a lively account of cattle-driving in Ulster in the eighteenth century. The Ulster land war, we are reminded, began shortly after 1750 and lasted for thirty years. One feature of the campaign was cattle-driving, but of a much more thorough kind than Mr. Ginnell's. When the Ulstermen drove the cattle they ploughed the land too, so that the grazier who found his cattle driven and his land ploughed had either to sulk for a year and lose his money or else put in his crops and give employment. One man named Douglas was brought to Belfast by the military for some offence—"shooting bailiffs or houghing cattle" are the "Irish Nation's" guesses at it,—whereupon "the cattle-drivers to the number of several thousand marched on Belfast, each man with his gun. They burned several houses and chased the soldiers and returned home with Douglas in their midst."

A "DROUGHTY" EASTER.

For the information of any says a Home journal who may be wishing for old-fashioned Easter weather for Easter, here is a report of the weather for the same week in 1809, taken from the MS. diary of a farmer who lived on a moorland farm on the Yorkshire border:—

April 8, a dull mild day and a little rain in the night.

April 9, dull day and a little rain in the morning.

April 10, a dull windy day and showers of rain both in the day and in the night.

April 11, a dull cold day and heavy showers of snow and hail and some rain, and froze hard in the night.

April 12, a cold droughty day and showers of rain in the night.

April 13, a dull day and showers.

April, 14, a dull cold day with heavy showers of rain and snow.

"Droughty" is a favourite word of this diarist. It has nothing to do with drought—a scarcity of water,—but means draughty, that is, windy. Even to-day Yorkshire housewives wish for plenty of "drought," pronounced "druff" on a washing day.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

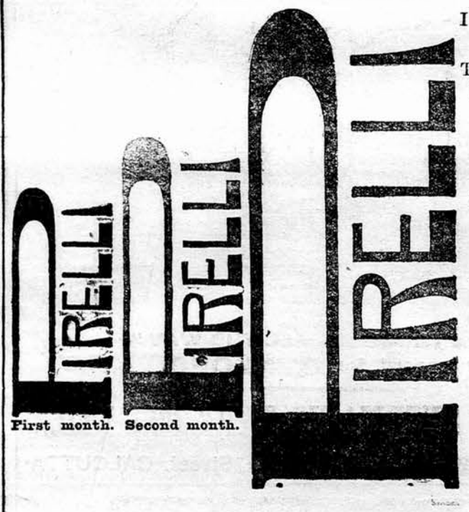
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

THE GROWTH OF BUSINESS IN PIRELLI TYRES.



First month. Second month.

INCREASING DEMAND THE "SINE QUA NON" of EXCELLENCE.

PIRELLI

THE TYRE PAR EXCELLENCE over ALL ROADS IN ALL SEASONS.

Ask for Booklet on PIRELLI TYRES GIVING 3 Special FEATURES which make PIRELLIS THE WORLD'S BEST TYRE

See Testimonials of Local Motorists.

THE PIRELLI TYRE DEPOT,

Sole Agents:— HILL SAWYER & Co.

35, 37, Medow Street, BOMBAY.

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to Messrs. TOTHILL BRAMS' & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

EASE ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY.

SEASONABLE SUITINGS.

EXPERIENCED CUTTERS EMPLOYED.

High-grade Productions, Latest and Exclusive Designs. Elegance in Style and Finish.
Economical net cash quotations.

COOL LOUNGE SUITS FOR OFFICE WEAR.

Washing Linen Crash, Rs. 18.
Striped Linen Crash, Rs. 21.
New Mercerised Lawn, Rs. 24.
New Silkette Lawn, Rs. 27.
Superior China Silk, Rs. 38.

COOL LOUNGE SUITS FOR AFTERNOON WEAR.

Fine Navy Serge, Rs. 35.
Super Navy Serge, Rs. 40.
Fancy Tropical Flannel, Rs. 35.
New Tropical Angola, Rs. 40.
Special Tropical Cashmere, Rs. 50.

LATEST FASHION DETAILS.

Asquith & Lord Ltd.

FIT AND COMFORT GUARANTEED

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS. BOMBAY.

LIPP PIANOFORTES

give entire satisfaction, withstand all climatic influences, will stand for years at philharmonic pitch, and can be guaranteed by us to fulfill all the qualities of a high class instrument.

This is not an unknown Piano, but a Piano which is celebrated from Polo to Pole, and has stood the severest critics and earned the warmest praise of the best musical authorities.

For further particulars apply to the Sole Agents.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Comprehensive Stock of Sheet Music, Songs, &c Lists on Application.

BEUTY'S FAVOURITE.

KESHRANJAN

Is highly perfumed and richly medicated. It cures nervous headache and dizziness. It removes exhaustion and cools the worried brains. It ensures a vigorous growth of hair.

Price Re. 1 per bottle Re. 1-5 post free.

WHEN BUYING

See very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine,

All pretty women now use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

Re. 1 per bottle, Post free Re. 1-5.

OUR AGNIDIPAK cures all bilious complaints Dyspepsia, heartburn, sour or bitter tastes, headache and loss of appetite. It regulates the action of the stomach, liver and the bowels. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, watering of the eye, short-sightedness, sore eyes staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye diseases. Price per phial Re. 1, Packing and postage As. 5.

OUR KARPURARISHTA—is a great specific for Cholera. Diarhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Tympanitis and distention of the abdomen. It does not produce headache, giddiness, prostration of strength and stupor. Price per phial As. 8; Packing and postage As. 5.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER.

Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society London, &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

TELEGRAMS—"KESHRANJAN," CALCUTTA.

Agents: Telegrams—Keshranjan Calcutta.
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Pydhoni, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

THE Choice OF A Piano

is an important matter.

You want a really good reliable instrument at a fair price, which will not only please when new, but continue to do so for many years.

Rose & Co.,

Fort, BOMBAY,

Can guarantee satisfaction and offer you the fine pianos of

Erard, Knake, Steinway, Brinsmead, Bechstein, etc.

On special terms for cash or the easy payment system, also for monthly hire.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.

And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEITH & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists

Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.

(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)

With 18 Years' Practical Experience,

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"

KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES

Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

(pronounced—eye-silma).

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE ACME

OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

THE MOST POPULAR BRANDS IN INDIA.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING GLUBS THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

TURKISH TOBACCO

— AND —

TURKISH TOBACCO

differs as much as does all natural and artificial productions in all the countries over the Globe; there are different qualities, viz., First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth tobacco ; then Sixth up to Twelfth cabbage leaves.

It is known even by children that Egypt does not produce any Tobacco; it is known also that Lancashire does not produce any cotton and yet both these places are famous on account of their manufactures.

So the ACME OF PHARAOH'S LAND PRODUCTION smoked throughout the world and known as

VAFIADIS'S PAR EXCELLENT EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Are Admired for two reasons :—

Firstly.—Because they are MANUFACTURED at CAIRO in that peculiar climate which no other country over the Globe possesses, as lying in a dry latitude and far from the sea the FLAVOUR OF THE DELICATE TURKISH TOBACCO REMAINS UNALTERED FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD.

Secondly.—The selection of the finest quality of Turkish Tobacco, the prices paid by us, and the employment of only skilled labour in this particular department.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.

20, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Branches:—CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS.

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

LONDON PATTERN ROPE PULLEY BLOCKS.

Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires
Rope Cranes, Lifting Jacks
Hoisting raps, &c.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that, in Tubercular and the serious forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BEYER Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

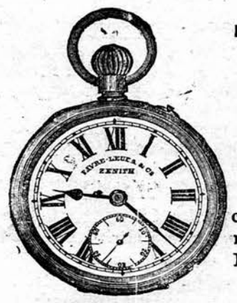
SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day



MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.

18 Carats Gold. Rs. 100 to 250
Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
Nickel..... „ 25 to 30

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

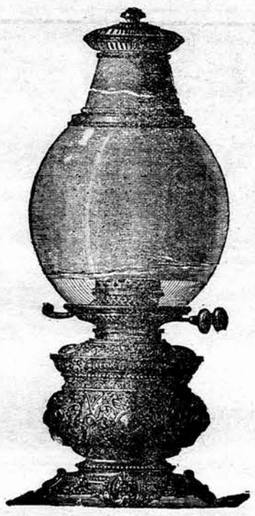
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. BOMBAY.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS



Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS OF THE ONLY RELIABLE

STORM AND PUNKAH-PROOF LAMPS

FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT BLOTTING

Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.

FORD 428 MILL.

To be obtained of all Stationers.

A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma,* A. DE'SCUZA & CO. *P. O. Box 244,* BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LATEST NOVELTY IN LIGHTING.

THE VERY THING FOR INDIA.

NEW IMPROVED WASHINGTON LAMP.

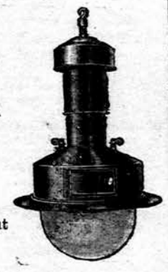
"SYSTEM PERFECT"

INDOOR LAMPS.

The Washington lamp which has found so much favour throughout India, has lately been considerably improved, and the new lamp "Perfect" which is patented and registered in India is all that can be desired. Easy to handle, no needles or screws, burns ordinary, 125 bulk oil, is absolutely windproof. Light can be regulated from 500 to 2,000 c.p. Will burn three months without requiring cleaning.

ORNAMENTAL INDOOR LAMPS.

12 neat and stylish designs. Suitable for Hotels, Clubs, Messes, Factories, Churches, etc., etc.



SPECIALITY FOR BILLIARD TABLES

One lamp sufficient for a billard. No trouble, no smoke, no danger.

for PALACES.

Specially richly-ornamented lamps, a decorationf or any hall.

FOR OUTDOOR LIGHTING.

Storm and rainproof outdoor lamps up to 2,000 c.p. With or without iron posts. Splendid light, practically no attendance required, just the right article for Railways, Municipalities, etc., etc.

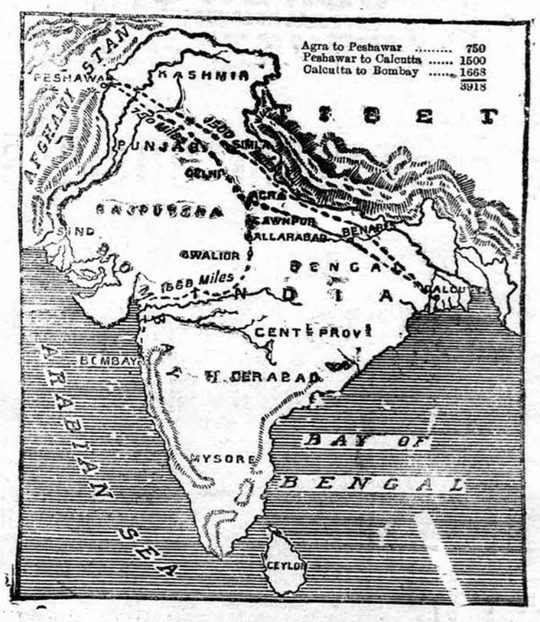
Apply for catalogue to

A. MAHLER.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA

Something Like a Motor Tyre Test.



"NO TYRE TROUBLES ALL THE WAY"
Another record for DUNLOPS.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys "Natural Means" with the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the dissarest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Disease of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13¼d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LANE'S, Medical Publisher, 15, Head Office, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. It is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic** and **Convalescent.** It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers** and **Ulceration** of the **Stomach.**

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris
Sold by all Chemists.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,

PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE Rs. 6.

THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES *From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.*

AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.

Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians,

ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON;

Offices in the East:—

CAIRO

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.

BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS

Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons

TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES

Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.

For immediate supply.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. REYMER & Co. 86 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.